

HIGH PRESSURE
STOCK SELLING
SCHOOL EXPOSED

Gullible Public "Gave Up"
One Billion Dollars Last
Year, Bankers Told

INVESTIGATOR FINDS
"INSTRUCTION CLASS"

Throw Searchlight on Pro-
motors and Educate Victims,
He Pleads as Solution

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Classroom instruction for so-called experts in fraudulent stocks promotion and high pressure salesmanship, who it is claimed took \$1,000,000,000 away from the public last year, was described in detail in the mid-west regional savings conference of the American Bankers Association here today by H. W. Riehl, manager of the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis.

"In dealing with this 'Blue Sky Menace' we are dealing with individuals far above the average criminal type," said Mr. Riehl. He continued: "Stock promoters are using mail matter in copious quantities and will continue until some co-ordinated effort brings about interstate protection similar to the interstate protection enjoyed by states having effective security laws. We confront a situation demanding a causeway for legitimate business to reach more quickly and deal with dishonesty and chicanery. Education of the victims and pitiless publicity upon the promoters are ways of bettering the situation."

"They are psychologists and are as professional in their vocation as we are in ours. They go to school just as you and I did, only where you and I learned of civics, English history, rhetoric, trigonometry, they get expert instruction in the ways of bucket shop operation, telephone rooms, blind pools, mergers, stockholders committees, fractional share scheme, easy payments, sure thing leaders, reloading, one-call system, telephone razz, tap system, tipster sheets, puts and calls and various other shrewd methods."

First-Hand Information
"I have sat in these classrooms, my position unknown to the school. True, we were not permitted to realize that 'get the money' was the ultimate objective. We had been gathered there ostensibly to receive a training in the gentle art of selling securities, about which we knew nothing, to a gullible public, who knew less. The end result was a process clothed in the garb of meticulous respectability. We were impressed that we were embryonic philanthropists."

"These deans of fraudulent stock selling are past masters in the art of psychological application. They know how to disguise a 'blind pool' operation, a 'pyramiding scheme' or a 'merger racket' in a manner that makes most difficult even for the experienced post office official or better business bureau operator to detect the true import of the offering."

"This training of young men in the great game of financial piracy is going on day by day in the larger centers. Almost unconsciously hundreds of young men are being swept into this vast army of financial rogues and the legitimate communities are being constantly called upon to cope with the predatory campaigns of the misguided stock jobber as well as the more insidious inroads of the professional."

Swindlers Keen Analysts
"The material they have to work on, the vast army of investors who provide this enormous sum of money (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

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Freight-Train Library
Keeps Up With Loggers

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago
A FREIGHT train library for loggers with a locomotive to draw it from one lumber camp to another, is one of the latest developments in American library service, reports the American Library Association here.

The railroad book service is carried on in Montana by the Missoula County Free Library in cooperation with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The car is stationed at the camps and is moved farther into the forest as logging advances. The inside of the car is lighted, heated and comfortably furnished with reading table and arm chairs. At one end is the librarian's office. Last year more than 5000 men visited the car and 3200 books were lent.

Americans to Debate in England



The Debating Team Chosen to Represent American Colleges and Universities in International Debates in England This Spring. Left to Right—William F. Williamson, of Oklahoma; John T. Trimble, of Georgia; and William A. McSwain, of South Carolina. All Are Students at George Washington University.

PRESIDENT TO GET
GOLD MEDAL ON HIS
ARRIVAL IN VERMONT

Bennington Plans for Second
Visit of Calvin Coolidge to
Historical City

BENNINGTON, Vt., March 30 (Special).—When President Coolidge comes to this town to deliver the address at the sesquicentennial observance of the Battle of Bennington, he will be the recipient of a solid gold medal struck in commemoration of the victory of the Colonial troops under Gen. John Stark on Aug. 16, 1777.

It will be the Chief Executive's second visit to Bennington. In 1891 when the battle anniversary was observed by the dedication of the Bennington monument, Calvin Coolidge, then a boy of 19, journeyed from the home farm in Plymouth Notch to observe the first parade and to catch his first glimpse of the President, Benjamin Harrison of Ohio.

When visited at Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks last summer by a delegation comprising Franklin S. Billings, John Spargo, James C. Colgate and Edward L. Bates to make arrangements for the participation of the President in the exercises next August, the Executive recalled his previous trip to Bennington and one particularly enjoyable experience—the trains were so late out of Bennington that night that he and the firework.

The gold medal to be presented to the President will be struck from the sesquicentennial die and arrangements for its making have been completed. The gift will be an exact reproduction of the bronze medals, except material, and this fact will make the original issue much more desirable as keepsakes and heirlooms.

Copies of the medal have been placed in the permanent exhibits of the country and among them are the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., and the Massachusetts Historical Society of Boston. One order for medals has been received from Paris, France, to be placed in one of the museums there.

MINNESOTA ENFORCES
DRUNKEN DRIVER LAW

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 30 (AP).—More than 600 automobile licenses have been revoked since last summer through the conviction of drunken drivers, Mike Holm, Minnesota Secretary of State, reported today. Practically every municipality in the State with a population of 6000 people or more has contributed to the toll.

"The law, which will probably be amended, is more in the way of a fine than a protection for the public from the risk of drunken drivers," Mr. Holm said. "There is nothing to prevent the driver from obtaining a new license," he pointed out, "and as a result the car continues in operation."

State Publicity Fund of \$25,000
Sought by Civic Organizations

State Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Would Advertise Commercial Resources and
Advantages of the Commonwealth

Appropriation of \$25,000 for the first year's operation of a State Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce to advertise the commercial resources and advantages of Massachusetts was requested today by the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce and a number of other organizations who were represented at a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee.

E. Lecky Sweetser, commissioner of labor and industries, under whose department the proposed commission would function, recommended that the first year's work should consist of a survey of the needs of the State's industries and the kind of publicity campaign to be launched for them. He related that a previous commission of this type obtained a European steamship line for Boston, retained South American lines, and helped to organize the Maritime Association, but went out of existence after a piling down of appropriations to the vanishing point.

The Ford motor plant in Somerville located in Massachusetts, not through the initiative of the people here but because of the activity of the Ford people themselves, John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, told the committee, speaking on the necessity for a publicity bureau.

"The time has come," said the former Mayor, "when we need a scientific survey into the possibilities of increasing our manufacturing output. It's somebody's business to find out what Massachusetts has which other states have not."

Such a course of action is vitally necessary at the present time, said the former Mayor, in view of the deplorable situation which many of the industries of the State find themselves in.

"Sometime ago I was talking with a representative of the Ford Motor Company," continued Mr. Fitzgerald. "He asked me, 'What is Massachusetts doing to advertise itself? We were never given any information about locations here. We had to send our engineers and find out for ourselves.'"

"Massachusetts has been doing nothing to advertise itself," the speaker went on, "because we have been asleep. Today, however, the New England Council is doing a splendid work in investigating industrial matters and calling the attention of the country to the numerous advantages of this section."

The council he said, has created the atmosphere and spirit which are so vitally needed if Massachusetts is to compete successfully against the other states of the Union.

Members of the committee felt that the industries located here are in a better situation to handle the matter under discussion than any public body. The ex-mayor took a different position, however, saying that a state board could secure information about defects in our industrial system which would be accepted by all parties affected, whereas inquiries made by private business organizations would be regarded as biased ones.

John B. Lawrence, president of the New England Council, in favor of the council's plan, said that the council is a non-partisan body, which the council does not finance the undertaking.

Mr. Lawrence replied that the council is a New England, not a Massachusetts, body.

A. H. Kenyon, of the Associated Advertising Agencies cited the Park Square development as an instance of the ability of advertising to bring in capital.

Edward G. Stacey, of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, said his organization is the only one giving out information about Massachusetts. The work should also be done by the State, he thought.

The additional will front on Huntington Avenue between the present building and the Y. M. C. A., on land presented to the Conservatory several years ago by Eben D. Jordan.

The new structure will contain 52 instruction studios, an auditorium to seat about 700, two common rooms and several other rooms. It has been designed to relieve the present congestion in Conservatory facilities.

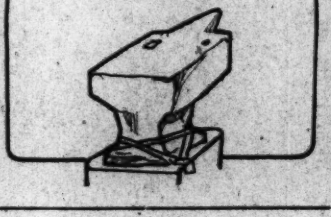
Funds for this addition, which the trustees plan to have in use by February, 1928, will be obtained in Boston and elsewhere in New England by a special committee of friends of the Conservatory, both men and women. Its personnel will be announced later by the executive committee, which is now perfecting the organization.

MOSLEM-HINDU RIOT

KARACHI, India, March 30 (AP).—Forty-seven persons were injured in a riot today between Moslems and Hindus at Larkana, in the Upper Sind. The affair grew out of a dispute over the possession of a woman and her three children. Dispatches say feeling is still running high.

Blacksmiths
in Politics

THOUGH long heralded in poetry, painting and music, "blacksmith" fame has fallen more to other crafts. But now two busy nations are guided by some of the anvils. The United States, however, once had its "Learned Blacksmith," whose work for peace traveled far, as you will see in

The Christian
Science MonitorMR. BORAH SEES
DRY LAW BACKED
BY BOTH PARTIES

Nomination of Mr. Coolidge
and Gov. Smith Predicted—
Defends Policy in China

UTICA, N. Y., March 30 (AP).—The Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement will be endorsed in 1928 by both national political parties whose standard bearers will be President Coolidge and Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, in the opinion of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

"I venture that the Republican Party in national convention declares for the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement," the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said in an address before the Utica Republican Club.

"I venture that if Governor Smith is nominated for President, he'll declare for the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement, and not only that, but will make the people believe in it."

"This is not speaking in disrespect of Governor Smith, but in eulogy of his great abilities. From the time he saved Manhattan Island and crossed over into the United States, he'll be for the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement."

In an address at Syracuse University earlier in the day, Mr. Borah predicted that Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Smith would be the opposing presidential candidates in the next election.

"Do you think President Coolidge will run again?" the Senator was asked from the audience.

Entitled to Nomination
"I think he is entitled to the nomination and can have it if he wants it," Senator Borah replied. "He would be a strong candidate."

"What do you think of Al Smith's chances for the Democratic nomination?"

"Your Governor seems to be the accepted candidate at the present time," the Senator answered. "I feel sure he will receive the nomination, as he seems to have everything his own way right now."

In his Utica address, the Senator advocated friendly relations with all nations, arbitration of the Mexican question and recognition of Russia. He upheld the American policy in China and severely arraigned United States tactics in Nicaragua.

Referring to the situation in China, the Senator said "the United States Government is simply protecting its citizens there; the Government has gone no further and will continue to protect its citizens until the revolution has passed."

Favors Arbitration Policy
Mr. Borah said he objects to the Nicaragua situation "not so much because our marines are there but because we recognize the wrong individual."

He charged "selfish oil interests" with attempting to cause a break between Mexico and the United States, and advocated arbitrating the question of whether land held by Americans in Mexico shall be in fee simple or as a concession.

He cited the recognition of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Spring Blooms of the Northland
Vie With Rarities From Tropics

Garden Clubs Exhibit and Greenhouse Displays at
Spring Flower Show

Spring floriculture at its best, tropic rarities, a group of eight remarkable garden club exhibits and beautiful showings of the conventional greenhouse flowers combined to transform Horticultural Hall into a garden of the most affecting beauty for the opening this afternoon of the annual spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Many lands, many traditions in garden taste, many varieties have been fused into a pageant unity of fragrant splendor. Massachusetts garden clubs, representing inland, and north and south shore neighborhoods have developed a theme of small plants and floral treatment of windows as informative as it is charming.

Mrs. Albert C. Burrage has designed a setting of 2000 garden roses, taken weeks ago from many sections of the Eastern states, forced during later weeks in her greenhouses and set now in an ingenious arrangement of serried boxes one foot apart to arch over the lower end of the large exhibition room and to build a mass of bloom from floor to ceiling.

A. C. Burrage has placed a rarely beautiful exhibit of orchids, from Java and Burma, and from the tangled depths of the South American jungle. Thomas Roland of Nahant shows orchids, too. Delicate, small-flowered sprays of dendrobium and odontoglossum, with interspersed groups of cypripedium and delicate lilac and deep purple cattleyas.

Mrs. Homer Gage, whose beautiful bulb garden shown in New York last week secured high prizes and unusually warm approval from national horticulturists, has entered another bulb garden, set against the background of white pergola and the dark shadow of spruce, fresh and joyous in its pattern of blue and white hyacinths, young gold jonquils and tulips blue and rose, striped pink and clear ivory.

It is obvious that the society has expended sincere effort on the selection and arrangement of exhibits. Nor is the influence restricted to a mere rehearsal of the springtime list of garden flowers.

Intervention Would Help Reds,
Observers in Shanghai Declare

Extreme Measures, It Is Held, Would Strengthen Communist Wing of Kuomintang, and in End Destroy Foreign Interests and Prestige for Next Century

By a Staff Correspondent
By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, March 30.—Although Shanghai is quiet today, a new cloud has arisen over China in the threat of foreign intervention. It is agreed that considerable pressure is being brought by certain American, British and Japanese interests in Shanghai on the home Government in favor of widespread military operations for the suppression of the Kuomintang and maintenance of the status quo relative to the concessions.

The tenaciousness of the present situation to a considerable degree is responsible for the advocacy of extreme measures which, in the opinion of the most experienced observers, would be disastrous for foreign interests in China and the white race throughout Asia. Intervention, according to several observers interviewed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, would serve chiefly to strengthen the Communist wing of the Kuomintang Party, and in the end destroy foreign interests in China and foreign prestige for the next century. It is maintained that intervention would be welcomed by the Communists as the quickest method to vindicate their anti-foreign propaganda and unite the country on their program.

One observer pointed out that it was formerly estimated that 500,000 troops would be required for effective intervention. At present, however, the country is united as never before. Even Chang Tso-lin and the northern war lords are on the verge of swinging into the Kuomintang and supporting the moderates. This unity would be quickly cemented with foreign intervention and China, for the first time in modern history, would be a position to present a solid front against the West. Because of this and because the army is now relatively modern, the difficulties of intervention are much greater and many more troops would be required.

Further, it is pointed out, the Russian alliance complicates the situation, for Russian support of China in the event of foreign intervention is almost certain. The presence of Indian agitators with the Kuomintang injects a further factor, inviting Pan-Asia disturbances, the extent of which it is impossible to predict.

Meanwhile Chinese business leaders, Christians and professional men, while deploring the excesses, counsel patience relative to China and insist that the safer elements are certain eventually to dominate the situation. With these Chinese stand many representatives of American and British business communities and practically all the missionaries.

Until the threat of intervention is removed, however, it is impossible to say what developments may occur.

FORD AERIAL ROUTE
OPENED TO BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 30 (Special).—Buffalo has been definitely linked with a national airway system when, for the first time, an airplane from the Ford Motor Company landed in the city's new airport in Cheektowaga with a cargo of 1800 pounds of mail and freight for the Buffalo branch of the company.

Daily trips will be made except on Sundays and holidays, S. D. Welsh, manager of the Ford Airplane Service here said. Plans are also under way to open a Detroit-Buffalo passenger service about July 1. The experience gained in carrying freight between the two cities will be utilized in the passenger service.

MR. WILSON RENAMED
POLICE COMMISSIONER

Herbert A. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner, was reappointed by Governor Fuller for another term of five years. Mr. Wilson recently completed his first term of office which he received from Channing H. Cox, Governor Fuller's predecessor.

The appointment will go before the Executive Council at its meeting next Wednesday. Mr. Wilson, who is an engineer by profession, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for several years serving as State Senator from Brighton. The salary of the police commissioner is \$3000.

RUSSIANS IN HANKOW

SHANGHAI, China, March 30 (AP).—A telegram from a Japanese source in Hankow says soldiers in multi-ruffians and pickets are overrunning the city, and that the Japanese women and children are to be embarked on the first available steamer.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

JAPANESE WARN
CANTON FORCES
AGAINST ATTACK

Navy to Act Drastically If
Chinese Troops Engage in
Further Aggression

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK
EXPRESSES REGRETS

Surprise Shown at Conduct of
Southern Forces—General
Strike Ordered in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, March 30 (AP).—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Cantonese commander, sent his chief of staff and a secretary aboard the Japanese flagship here this morning to convey his regrets to the admiral for the Nanking affair.

The Japanese admiral's representative warned Chiang's emissaries that the Japanese navy, apart from the Tokyo Government's attitude, would hereafter act drastically if the southern troops engaged in further aggression or fired without cause on Japanese steamers. He expressed surprise at the conduct of the Cantonese troops, in whose discipline the Japanese had trusted despite certain unlawful acts directed against Japanese steamers, for which the Japanese navy had never retaliated.

The Japanese warning was worded as follows:

"Apart from the attitude of the Japanese Government, the Japanese navy, although hitherto it has censured every act of violence, will hereafter take drastic steps in the event of the southern soldiers acting unlawfully or firing on Japanese steamers without good cause."

Just prior to the Nanking affair, however, he added, it seemed that the southern commanders were unable to exercise full authority over their men.

Another General Strike

The General Labor Union in Shanghai has decided to order another general strike, the date to be fixed later. Twenty thousand miscellaneous workers are still idle from the last strike. Thousands of ricksha coolies are reported to have been forcibly enrolled in the union.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, said if he approved the carrying of arms by members of the Shanghai labor unions, replied: "Yes, they have the right to arm themselves for protection." He is also quoted as declaring he completely recognized the central executive committee at Hankow, the present seat of the Cantonese Government. He said he was still investigating the Nanking affair, in which foreigners were attacked and property destroyed.

The international defense authorities here are erecting a barbed wire barrier along the entire length of the Avenue Edward VII between the French concession and the international settlement. The Suffolk register is suspending the offices of the cable companies, situated in the avenue.

Missionaries Stay at Posts

Approximately 100 American missionaries are refusing to leave their posts in the Yangtze Valley, notwithstanding the advice of the American authorities and in the face of a situation that is fraught with dangerous possibilities. The remainder of the missionaries are either en route to or will shortly leave for Shanghai, where the international settlement is affording a haven of refuge from the riotous mobs in the ports and inland towns along the Yangtze River.

The United States destroyer Hulbert called at Anking today and took off 47 American missionaries and their families, who will go to Kiangsu to await the first merchant steamer. The members of the Spanish mission and Dr. Ernest H. Taylor of the China inland mission, with his wife and family, have refused to come out.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Hankow has asked for more protection, but it is understood that official notification was sent that Americans there should leave instead of expecting protection.

Call for Protection

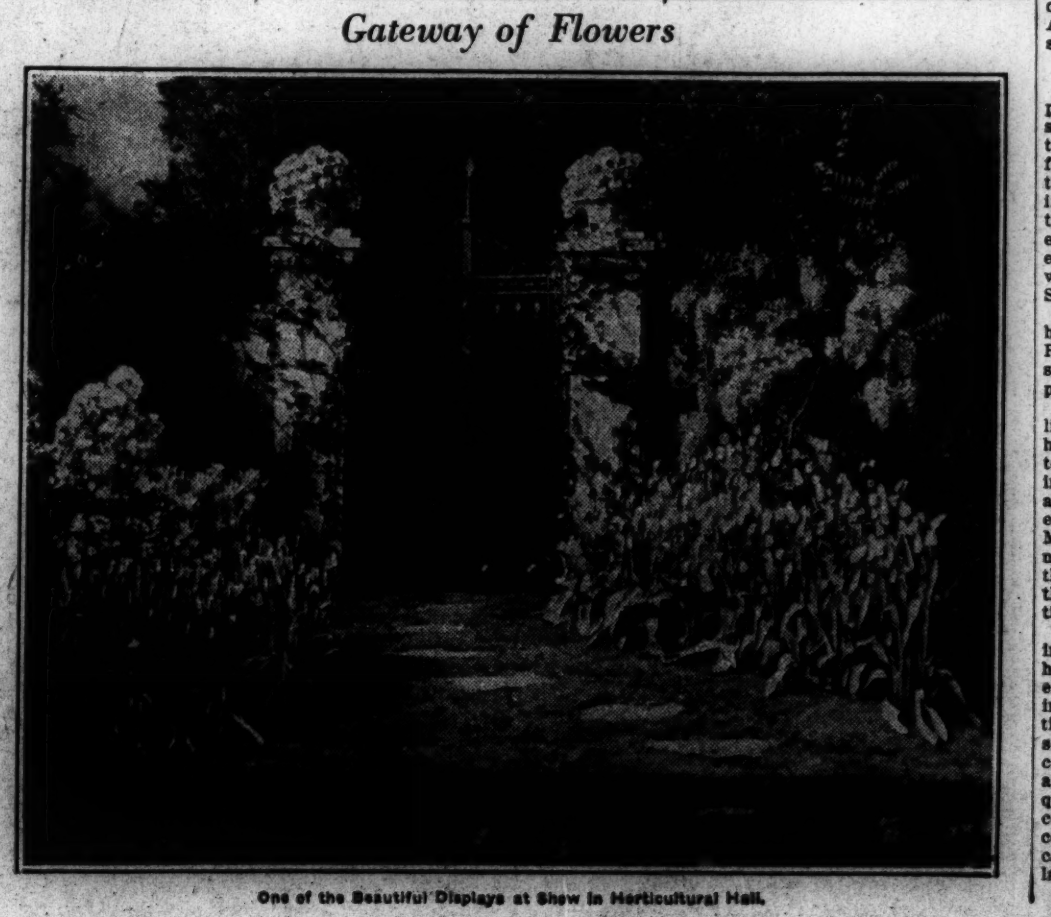
In response to a continuing call for protection, the United States destroyer William B. Preston has gone to Chefoo, in Shantung. Late reports from Shantung have indicated that the anti-foreign agitation is creeping into that province and that all the American missionaries in the eastern section are making their way either to Tsingtao or to Chefoo, where a Japanese cruiser arrived Sunday.

The United States destroyer Pillsbury is going up the Yangtze River to take off any American missionaries still remaining at minor ports.

Although the Americans who have lived in Shanghai and those who have sought shelter there from interior points have every confidence in the defense forces now here, they are looking forward hopefully to the expected arrival of the cruisers Marblehead, Richmond and Cincinnati. These vessels will constitute the most modern and efficient unit in the international naval concentration in Chinese waters.

As the refugees continue to stream into the international settlement here, also in command of the foreign defense forces are leaving nothing undone to assure their protection. The barriers separating the settlement from the native city are constantly inspected and protected, and any signs of encroachment are quickly investigated. There is close collaboration between the various commanders. Major-General Duncan of the British defense force, last night discussed the general de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)



One of the Beautiful Displays at Show in Horticultural Hall.

LAND SACRIFICE IS COMPENSATED

Chicago Reimburses Owners Who Set Back Buildings to Aid City Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 30—Civic daring of two business houses that risked nearly \$1,000,000 worth of space in a voluntary effort to promote the Chicago Plan is at last rewarded. The La Salle Street widening project, made possible by their willingness to set back their buildings without any assurance of compensation, is soon to be under way, officials state, legal difficulties being virtually settled. The city will consequently repay them for their sacrifice.

The widening of La Salle Street is a \$15,000,000 undertaking designed to furnish an outlet to the north from the crowded business district. It is considered an important part of the Chicago Plan.

Another voluntary act involving an even greater amount of building space is making possible a new civic improvement. A sacrifice of 30,000 square feet or more of building space acquired as air rights has just been made by Marshall Field & Co., who have drawn plans for a building expected to be the "world's largest." By setting back this giant structure far enough to give room for a wide boulevard drive and promenade, the owners are establishing a precedent which should bring about a development of the north bank of the river to match Wacker Drive, recently constructed on the south bank, said E. S. Taylor, secretary of the

STOCK SELLING SCHOOL EXPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

lost each year, they are the securities swindler's stock in trade. He analyzes, dissects and studies until he becomes a professional human analyst, a student of "psychology" and a master of the various devices and subtleties that form the tools of his profession.

"Stock promoters pass a great deal of time placing individuals easily duped in their various classifications and determining just what particular kind of a scheme will produce the greatest results per capita in that class. Lists are compiled and when some company in which many unwise investors come to an untimely end, some stock promoter gets hold of the shareholders' list and sends it, like many others from other parts of the Nation, to one of the larger cities where the names are transferred to regular list cards classified according to size of investment, character, and locality.

"Names are classified as \$10, \$100, or \$1,000 investors. They have the 'special rights' complex, the 'mechanical' complex, the 'oil' complex or any one of dozens of similar propensities. When a stock promoter wants to work a community he consults a list compiler. Names are bought and sold at so much per hundred.

"A study of these conditions certainly justifies the designation of the territory drain upon the savings of the American people as the 'Blue Sky Menace.' This menace in the financial field is accentuated by many schemes of a borderline character. They embrace directory schemes, membership schemes, fake salary offers, bogus railroad organization schemes, correspondence school

BYRD ATLANTIC HOP MAY START IN APRIL
ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Commander Richard E. Byrd, Polar flier, announced that he will attempt his proposed non-stop Atlantic flight this spring, perhaps in April.

He declares he will start from either Mitchell Field or Roosevelt Field, New York, travel up the New England coast to Nova Scotia, over Newfoundland, thence across the Atlantic to Ireland and into England as far as we can go. The Navy Department, he said, has given him leave April 1, to enable him to attempt the flight.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Flower show, Horticultural Hall, 3 to 10, continuous through Sunday.
Illustrated lecture, "Central Europe," by Mrs. A. J. George, Women's Republican Club, 8.
Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, continues through April 2.
Dramatic presentation, "The King," by Dramatic Workshop of Boston, Fine Arts Theater, 8:15, repeated tomorrow evening.
Concert, Florists Acacia, Hotel Statler, 8.
Meeting of the Boot and Shoe Associates, dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.
Annual banquet, Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, Walker Memorial, 6:30.
Music
Jordan Hall—Camille Girouard, baritone, 8:15.
Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2 & 8.
Copley—The Ghost Train, 8:30.
Park—Mrs. Fiske in "Ghosts," 8:15.
Plymouth—Queen High, 8:15.
Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8.
Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Sunday talks at 6:30 p. m., admission free.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Copley Gallery—Paintings by Alice Rowland.
Boston City Club—Block prints by Elizabeth Keith.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Japanese prints. Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Lester Stevens.
Grace Home Galleries—Screens and decorative paintings by Carl Saxild; South African craftswork.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.
"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn. Florist
124 Tremont Street, LIberty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

SPRING SALE
Hand Made Handkerchiefs from the East
Made of fine linen with narrow handmade lace edge or with drawn work design and hemstitched edge. 5 for \$1.00
Made of fine linen with plain hand hemstitched edge. 4 for \$1.00
Your order will be appreciated
NEAR EAST INDUSTRIES (Dept. P)
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151 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., N. Y.
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Has the quiet refinement of an exclusive club.
Everyone of its 400 rooms has a bath. Circulating ice water, large closets, bed lamps, morning paper under the door, distinction and other unusual features.
Rates from \$3.00
price posted in each room
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Managing Director

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Made of fine linen with narrow handmade lace edge or with drawn work design and hemstitched edge. 5 for \$1.00
Made of fine linen with plain hand hemstitched edge. 4 for \$1.00
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Everyone of its 400 rooms has a bath. Circulating ice water, large closets, bed lamps, morning paper under the door, distinction and other unusual features.
Rates from \$3.00
price posted in each room
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Managing Director

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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EVENTS TOMORROW
Meeting of the New England Council, Hotel Statler, 10.
Luncheon, auspices of The League of Neighbors, Twentieth Century Club, 1.
Address, "Big Business and Big News," by H. C. Ricker, president of the United Press Association, weekly assembly luncheon, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 12:30.
Musical, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 11.
Meeting of Greater Boston public utilities, Boston Automobile Club, Hotel Statler, 4.
RadioCAST SERVICES OF MOTHER CHURCH
RadioCASTING of Sunday morning services in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., from Westinghouse Station WBZ of Boston and Springfield, on a wavelength of 333 meters, will be resumed next Sunday morning, April 3, at 10:45 o'clock. Other dates when these services will be radioCAST follow: May 1, May 15 and June 5.

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STOCK SELLING SCHOOL EXPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

lost each year, they are the securities swindler's stock in trade. He analyzes, dissects and studies until he becomes a professional human analyst, a student of "psychology" and a master of the various devices and subtleties that form the tools of his profession.

"Stock promoters pass a great deal of time placing individuals easily duped in their various classifications and determining just what particular kind of a scheme will produce the greatest results per capita in that class. Lists are compiled and when some company in which many unwise investors come to an untimely end, some stock promoter gets hold of the shareholders' list and sends it, like many others from other parts of the Nation, to one of the larger cities where the names are transferred to regular list cards classified according to size of investment, character, and locality.

"Names are classified as \$10, \$100, or \$1,000 investors. They have the 'special rights' complex, the 'mechanical' complex, the 'oil' complex or any one of dozens of similar propensities. When a stock promoter wants to work a community he consults a list compiler. Names are bought and sold at so much per hundred.

"A study of these conditions certainly justifies the designation of the territory drain upon the savings of the American people as the 'Blue Sky Menace.' This menace in the financial field is accentuated by many schemes of a borderline character. They embrace directory schemes, membership schemes, fake salary offers, bogus railroad organization schemes, correspondence school

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate westerly winds.
Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate to fresh south shifting to west winds.
Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably light showers in the north tonight; warmer tonight; colder in the interior Thursday; moderate to fresh south shifting to west winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 54
Atlantic City 52
Boston 48
Buffalo 42
Calgary 30
Charleston 48
Chicago 42
Cincinnati 42
Denver 38
Des Moines 38
Detroit 42
Eastport 42
Galveston 68
Hatteras 52
Helena 50
Jacksonville 66
Kansas City 50
Los Angeles 48
Memphis 52
Montreal 42
Nantucket 42
New Orleans 54
New York 40
Philadelphia 48
Pittsburgh 48
Portland, Me. 36
Portland, Ore. 44
San Francisco 60
St. Louis 50
St. Paul 44
Seattle 48
Tampa 66
Washington 40

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 9:09 p. m.
Thursday, 9:32 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:37 p. m.

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Licensed Realtor
Southern California Real Estate
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Orange, California

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Says Republican Attitude in New York Plays Into Hands of Democrats

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FREE Teaching of Harpists in Public Schools Sought
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ANGLO-AMERICAN WAYS COMPARED

English Financial Editor
Comments on Views of
New York Banker

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, March 30.—The financial editor of the Manchester Guardian in an article commenting on the views of Dr. B. M. Anderson of the Chase National Bank of New York that restricted immigration was the real secret of mass production and high wages in the United States says: "A not unneeded criticism of the idea which has recently acquired so extensive a vogue in this country, that all we and Europe require to do in order to emerge from our economic troubles is to imitate slavishly the American system of mass production and high wages, comes from this American economist. He applies the excess of common sense to any extravagant expectations that we may be tempted to entertain of the adoption of borrowed American methods. He points to the fundamental economic distinction between the United States and Europe. In the United States labor is scarce and consequently dear and natural resources are abundant and cheap and the United States, therefore, has been obliged to economize on labor and employ its natural resources and capital lavishly. That means mass production or standardized production, so that few workers may handle a large amount of plant or large areas of land. In Europe on the other hand labor is relatively abundant and natural resources and capital relatively scarce, contrary economic courses are therefore indicated and indeed in a large measure inevitable. Of course in both continents there are many exceptions to the general rule.

"There is successful hand production and production of specialties in America, and there is mass production in Europe, but the natural tendency is for America to concentrate on mass and Europe on specialized production. The distinction was in large degree valid before the war, but, as Dr. Anderson very pertinently points out, it has been greatly accentuated since by the restriction of immigration into the United States. America could have had high wages 10 years earlier had we restricted immigration 10 years earlier," the article, quoting Dr. Anderson, says in conclusion.

CHILE SEPARATING CHURCH AND STATE

Discrimination Denied in Removal of Priesthood

WASHINGTON (AP)—Decision of the Chilean Government to eliminate the Roman Catholic priesthood from public offices paid out of the national treasury "does not entail an attack upon the Catholic doctrine or church," according to a statement by the Chilean Embassy, which says that the entire population of Chile belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, it was explained, and the action of the Government is merely in conformity with the constitutional reform of 1925 which brought about "the friendly separation of church and state," and so cannot be construed as a measure intended as discrimination.

"The order," reads the statement, "would apply only to those ecclesiastics who were serving as chaplains with the armed forces or as teachers in the public schools, since those in charge of worship had been given, in a transitory provision of the Constitution of 1925, a subsidy of 2,500,000 pesos annually, to be paid during a period of five years to His Grace the Archbishop of Santiago as the head of the Catholic Church in Chile."



The Grace and Charm of Provincial France

is found in this bureau, part of an interesting group for a guest room. Those who are familiar with furniture of the French Provinces know its eminent appropriateness in combination with our Early American designs.

Dainty little desks and vanity tables with 18th Century rinceaux painted on the deep, amber toned wood in rose, old blue and coral—beds with panels in which some soft brocade can be used, or painted headboards with low footboards or carved posts. Here is beauty with extreme simplicity, and at modest prices! On display at our salesrooms.

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ERKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION
383 Madison Avenue, New York City

Chile, a provision intended to facilitate the transition of the Catholic Church from a protected organization into an independent entity. The ecclesiastics are empowered to continue their religious teachings in the Chilean public schools, it is pointed out. This teaching will not be a part of the official curriculum, nor will the ecclesiastics be paid by the Government. They will teach as private citizens and in perfect equality with the ministers of other denominations, the Chilean Embassy emphasizes.

"The measure has not affected the existing régime of the institutions of public charity maintained by the state," the statement concludes.

TRANSIT WORKERS GET RISE
NEW YORK (AP)—A wage increase of 5 per cent amounting to an additional \$1,500,000 annually, and affecting between 14,000 and 15,000 employees, is announced by Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The increase becomes effective April 1 and members of the operating, mechanical and the forces of the company will benefit by it.

COLORADO RIVER PACT IS SOUGHT

Utah Governor Invites Seven
States to Meeting to Draft
a New Agreement

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 30 (Special)—Gov. George Dern of Utah has invited governors of seven other states to meet at Salt Lake City early in the summer for a conference on the development of the Colorado River, with indications that a new eight-state compact, superseding the one from which Utah and Arizona withdrew, will be drawn. The Swinging Johnson bill, defeated in the last Congress by a spectacular filibuster, was based on the original seven-state pact.

California, Wyoming, Arizona and Colorado have tentatively accepted Governor Dern's invitation. Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico are the other states invited. "All phases of the Colorado River project, power, reclamation and flood protection will be discussed at the conference," Governor Dern declared. "We shall probably outline a program for the future development of the Colorado River project that will be mutually agreeable, if all the states attend."

Matters concerning the states' rights involved will be considered, exclusive of federal interests, according to the Utah executive. This is in line with an announcement made by Hubert M. Work, Secretary of the Interior, before the Colorado Legislature that a seven-member commission would be appointed soon to study the federal phases of the development project, to report to the Seventieth Congress next December.

Gov. G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona has expressed enthusiasm for the conference. Gov. Frank Emerson of Wyoming declared he would be willing to represent his State, but favored retention of the original pact. Governor Emerson recently invited four states to attend a meeting to discuss the possibilities of re-establishing the seven-state pact, but executive duties interfered. "Nothing but a seven-state agreement would be acceptable to Colorado," said Gov. William H. Adams.

CONTROL ENDED OF HUNGARIANS

Interallied Commission Suppressed—Doubt Whether
Treaty Is Fulfilled

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

PARIS, March 30.—The Conference of Ambassadors, in suppressing the interallied military control in Hungary, is acting not from the conviction that Hungary is effectively disarmed and no longer a menace to its neighbors, but rather in virtue of the view that methods of coercion imposed by the Treaty of Trianon cannot succeed in Hungary more than in Germany. Indeed, the present decision to withdraw the control of the commission is analogous to the decision recently taken in favor of Germany. The ambassadors decline to recognize formally that Budapest has fulfilled its disarmament obligations, but nevertheless agree that the functions of the commission shall cease by the end of March. A curious contradiction lies in the decision, for while its functions cease at the end of March, the members will remain in Hungary until the middle of May to supervise the work still in process of execution.

The parallel between Germany and Hungary is thus emphasized, for though the commission which controlled Germany has disbanded, the former members will stay in Germany until June to draw up their final report. Hungary undertook to vote certain legislative measures regarding the limitation of effectives. The treaty makers authorized only a single munition factory in Hungary and the factory is still being built. It is to see that its machinery is in conformity with stipulations. It is possible to observe something equivocal in the decisions of the Conference of Ambassadors which, while relinquishing control, avoids giving an absolute certificate affirming a complete fulfillment of imposed conditions. It is possible to remain somewhat skeptical regarding results obtained by coercion. Yet there is cause for considerable satisfaction that the time has come when one set of powers in Europe refuses to continue to control another set of powers and endeavors to return to normal relations. It is especially to be noted that the governments of the Little Entente, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia acquiesce.

**ITALIANS ARE STILL
DISCUSSING JUGOSLAVIA**
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, March 30.—In Italian diplomatic quarters the Italo-Yugoslav dispute continues to be followed with the greatest interest. While it is admitted that the dispute no longer presents a dangerous aspect it has entered a most difficult phase. Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, examines the problem of the relations of Italy and Yugoslavia and enumerates many acts performed by the Yugoslav Government against Italian nationals in Dalmatia, purporting to show that the Belgrade Government is pursuing a policy hostile to Italy. Two years have already passed since the conventions complementary to the previous treaties were signed at Nettuno which have not been ratified by the Yugoslav Government.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN TO REVIEW RIGHTS AND DUTY IN NEW FIELDS

Presidents, Deans, Professors and Other Delegates Assemble at Washington—Equality in Faculty Promotions Among Goals to Be Discussed

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The "woman's viewpoint" on education, business, national, and international affairs will be discussed at the biennial convention of the American Association of University Women which has brought to Washington women presidents, deans, and professors of more than a score of colleges and universities and about 500 delegates representing 25,000 university women in the 400 branches of the association in 47 states. What is being done by educational institutions to equip women for their larger obligations in public activities will be one of the main topics of discussion. Speakers will deal with the maintenance of collegiate standards from the woman's viewpoint, the improvement of conditions for women students, equality of women with men on the scholarship basis as members of college faculties and the progress which women are making in scholarship and research.

Co-ordination of Interests
A survey has been made to determine what university women are accomplishing in business and what obstacles they must be prepared to overcome. This will be reported by the committee on economic and legal status of women of which Mrs. Chase Woodhouse of Washington is chairman. Other special reports will be made on the standards of promotion in college faculties, in which the women will state their case for the abolition of special preference to men teachers, co-ordination of women's interests, law schools, teachers' colleges, historical textbooks and housing at colleges and universities.

The association has been conducting a special department for preschool, adolescent and elementary education which will be discussed at group meetings, and the college presidents, deans, and professors will have a meeting to discuss their problems. There will be a dinner at which Marion E. Park, president of Bryn Mawr, will preside, and Dr. Esther L. Richards of Johns Hopkins and Dean Frances Fenton Bernard of Smith College will speak on modern trends in education. One entire day will be devoted to legislation and international relations, with a dinner at which foreign ambassadors will be guests and Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College will speak. The relationship between the association and other women's organizations will be discussed at a meeting at which Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover will preside.

Activities Have Broadened
Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt of Mills College, California, president of the association, in a statement regarding the convention said: "Recent changes in social, economic, and political relationships have altered to a marked degree the status of women. Not only have their activities broadened but to the same extent their responsibilities have been increased. In the United States, as well as in other countries, they are playing a larger part in business, in education, in political affairs, and in the shaping of national ideals and the maintenance of national standards. It is primarily the responsibility of women to see that not only they but those who are to follow shall be equipped for this larger task to contribute to social and economic advancement in the measure of their expanding opportunities. Education in America must conform to these relatively new ideals and meet these new requirements. What women are to do in shaping the future of this country is equally important as what men are to do and both questions must be considered in adapting our institutions to our national needs."

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UNIT OF \$87,000,000 BOND PROJECT IN MISSOURI METROPOLIS. The Commission Traveled All Over the United States Inspecting Buildings of Similar Nature and Will Utilize the Best of Each. The New Structure Will Occupy City Block in One Direction and Two in Another. It Will Contain 18,000,000 Square Feet of Available Space, With an Exhibition Area of More Than Two and One-Half Acres.

ST. LOUIS ACCEPTS AUDITORIUM PLANS

\$5,000,000 Edifice to Have
Many Halls and Opera House

ST. LOUIS (Special Correspondence)—St. Louis has accepted the plans of the convention bureau for a public auditorium and opera house to be built on the municipal plaza under the civic \$87,000,000 bond project. The auditorium will seat 12,000 persons in the convention department and 3,500 in the opera portion. The cost of the building will be in excess of \$5,000,000 unfurnished. The building will face westward on the plaza and will be on the Market Grand Boulevard and on Clark Avenue.

Before the plans were agreed upon a committee visited all large cities having auditoriums and opera houses and the best features of each were incorporated in the new project. The building will contain 18,000,000 square feet of available space and the exhibition area will exceed 2½ acres.

In addition to the auditorium and Engraved Wedding Stationery AT A SAVING TO YOU ORDER BY MAIL In the newest engravings, including Strathmore fine quality paper, envelopes and copper plates. Lowest prices for such superb quality. Samples sent if desired. 100 Announcements \$14.95 100 Invitations \$15.95 W. H. BRETT COMPANY Engravers Since 1869 30 Bromfield Street Boston

opera house there will be several halls with a seating capacity of from 500 to 1500 each. Especial attention has been given to motors. Porte cocheres at which 20 limousines may be discharged at one time have been provided and in the exhibition quarters ramps are designed so that trucks can take articles direct to the place of exhibition. The new building will occupy a city block in one direction and two blocks, including the street between in the other.

FRUIT-GROWERS' MORATORIUM
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Fruit growers of interior British Columbia are asking the Provincial Government to extend the present moratorium covering their irrigation taxes. The fruit men assert that they are unable to pay the charges due to the Government.

PUBLIC SERVICE URGED IN TRADE

Miss Bondfield Speaks on
Interdependence

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, March 30.—Margaret Bondfield, member of the British House of Commons, speaking before the Congress of the National Union of University Students at Bristol on "The Practical Side of Living," insisted on the necessity of the motive of trade being taken from a basis of individual gain to that of public service. "We will never be satisfied," she said, "until we can earn

our own living in a way which will enable us to maintain our self-respect. Only 6 per cent of our people earn their living on the land. That is a topsy-turvy position.

"I have become convinced that one of the ways which we should adopt is to decentralize industries and take them to the country to urbanize the country and ruralize the towns. We must recognize the interdependence of trade, industry and agriculture."

She concluded: "Why should not the unemployed people of England be helped to settle on land in Somerset and Devon as well as in Australia and Canada?"

COPPER BUYING SMALL
NEW YORK, March 30.—Copper buying is small here and abroad. Producers and custom smelters are willing to sell at 13½¢ delivered.



THEN YOU, TOO, WILL CHOOSE AN OLDSMOBILE

The thousands and thousands of enthusiastic owners of Oldsmobile, saw it, drove it, knew it—and then chose it for their own.

And . . . when you heed their wholehearted praise . . .

When you, too, come to an Oldsmobile showroom . . .

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OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Mich.
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OLDSMOBILE

Ask us another!

Everybody knows the
answers to these . . .

1. Where is the largest single shoe store in the world?
2. Which is the second largest shoe store in New York?
3. What shoe, as no other, has been famous for its foot comfort the last sixty years?
4. Who originated the arch support shoe?
5. What arch support shoe is, the only one built in three distinct elevations?
6. What shoe stores in New York carry the greatest variety of styles, widths and sizes?
7. What shoe stores in New York carry the greatest number of "special purpose shoes"?
8. What does a shoe clerk say when he admits he can't fit your feet?
9. There are only a few large shoe stores in New York which sell footwear for men, women and children. Name the leading ones.
10. What shoe store which has won a reputation for "comfort" footwear is also a leader in "style" footwear?

How did you ever guess!

1. In New York. The Coward Shoe store at 270 Greenwich Street, near Warren St.
2. The Coward Uptown branch at 37 West 47th St.
3. The Coward Shoe, of course.
4. James S. Coward.
5. The Coward Shoe.
6. Too Easy!
7. We don't have to tell you: you know.
8. "Try the Coward Store."
9. The Coward Shoe Stores at 270 Greenwich St., and 37 West 47th St.
10. Coward again!

The Coward Shoe

270 Greenwich Street, near Warren Street
Branch—37 West 47th Street
New York City

COWARD COMFORT HOUR EVERY THURSDAY 3 P.M. W.E.A.P.

TREE PLANTING INTEREST GROWS

Vermont Forestry Department Gets Orders for About 2,000,000 Seedlings

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 30 (Special)—Interest in the planting of forests in Vermont has increased widely this spring, judging by the number of orders for seedlings which have been sent in to Robert M. Rose, Vermont Commissioner of Forestry, at Montpelier. Up to the present time, his department has received orders for approximately 2,000,000 trees which will be planted this spring. Most of the seedlings will come from the state nursery at Essex Junction.

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS HELP FINANCE BERLIN SETTLEMENT

Needy Neighbors Aid in Support of Institution, Founder Tells Social Workers' Gathering—Finds German Youths Manifest More Initiative

The one private social settlement in Germany is financed very differently from those in the United States, owing, perhaps, to the varying conditions in the two countries. Dr. Friedrich Siegmund-Schultze, its founder and head, told a meeting at South End House yesterday.

The settlement in the east side of Berlin has no wealthy friends to back it, but it is supported and managed by the neighborhood, by the workers themselves, and by those who have previously benefited by its ministrations.

All that some are able to contribute is \$1 a year. Others give a quarter of what they earn monthly. The workers, mostly professors and teachers, support themselves outside the settlement and help by donations.

Dr. Siegmund-Schultze, who has made studies of settlement work in many countries, which have been published in part from time to time, has come to the United States to complete the studies and publish them in book form.

Previous to founding the settlement 16 years ago, Dr. Siegmund-Schultze, a lecturer at Berlin University and former head of the distribution work of supplies administered by the Quakers and contributed by the United States and England for the relief of Germans, following the war, was pastor of a community church at Berlin. The settlement, he believes, has been instrumental in helping at least five per cent of the community to adjust its problems. Berlin needs many more such settlements, each working with small groups of about 1000 persons, he said.

First of all, the settlement is a friend to the neighbors. Dr. Siegmund-Schultze said, and has clubs for children, young people and adults. These are for amusement or recreation, for education and instruction in industries such as carpentry and printing. In other parts of the city it conducts a home for children, and a self-supporting home for 215 laborers.

at Lyndon and the Groton forest in Pencham.

The variety for which the largest orders have been received is Norway spruce. Other varieties in their ranking order are white pine, red pine, Scotch pine, larch, white spruce, black locust and white cedar.

Preparations for future tree sales are being made. This spring the department has arranged for sowing 400 pounds of tree seeds, from which it is estimated that the forest service should obtain 5,000,000 young trees ready for market within three years from the time of sowing.

At their March town meetings, several towns in the State voted to appropriate money for tree planting, to establish town forests and appointed town forest committees.

Among these are the towns of Royalton which voted to plant 10,000 trees; Danville 5000 trees and Cabot 3000 trees. Baile, Brattleboro, Calais, Chelsea, Chester, Essex Junction, Hardwick, Montpelier, Newport, St. Albans, Swanton, Swanton, Wilmington, Woodstock and Townshend are planting 267,000 trees.

Last year during the spring planting season, a series of 31 tree demonstrations were held about the State and the following results for similar work this year. So far, 52 demonstrations have been arranged and it is probable that more will be scheduled.

NEW MALDEN MARKET HAS PARKING SPACE

J. B. Blood Company Opens Latest Establishment

The success which attends a long career in business characterized by fair dealing, attractiveness of display and care for the convenience of patrons is illustrated today in the opening of the J. B. Blood Company's new market in Main Street, Malden, where among the many unusual and advanced modes of service is a parking space for cars of customers.

This firm, which started in a small room in Market Street, Lynn, with Josiah B. Blood and one clerk in 1881, has grown to be a concern operating two large stores in Lynn, one in Salem, and now this latest of its establishments in Malden, where automobilists who have telephoned their orders will find their purchases packed and ready waiting for them.

From the balconies surrounding the store room which covers nearly a half acre with its broad aisles, and glass and refrigerated show cases a comprehensive view of the whole market is had while on the rear balcony waiting and rest rooms are provided. Lockers, reading, rest and lunch rooms are also arranged for the company's employees.

Display of each counter is fashioned for the particular food it carries while the attendants are all graduates of the company's sales school in Lynn where all the sales people are required to pass a course which qualifies them for their particular work.

HIGHWAY BOARD INQUIRY IS HELD

Maine Governor and Council Hear Charges Made by Benjamin F. Cleaves

AUGUSTA, Me., March 30 (AP)—The Governor and Council yesterday devoted two hours to an investigation of the state highway department. The examination of the interested parties was concluded. An investigation by a special committee of the legislature will begin this afternoon.

The hearing was held because of charges made by Benjamin F. Cleaves of Portland, executive secretary of the Associated Industries of Maine, accusing two members, Charles H. Innes of Saco and Charles Murray of Bangor, of certain irregularities.

Mr. Cleaves at the hearing stated that he had information regarding the purchase by the commission of a stone-crusher where the contract was awarded before the bids were opened, that oil was sold to the commission by a company of which Commissioner Murray was the agent and that calcium chloride was bought from a concern of which the son-in-law of Mr. Murray was the agent.

Mr. Cleaves also stated that Mr.

bunk, superintendent of maintenance, would be removed.

Mr. Innes on the stand explained the contract for the stone-crusher; the bids being asked for on September 10, 1926. He stated that oil was purchased last year from the Kennebec Oil Company, the lowest bidder, and that a contract for calcium chloride was divided between the Dow Chemical Company and the Solvay Sales Corporation. He denied that the son-in-law of the sales company was connected with the last named concern or had any influence in awarding the contract.

Mr. Murray asserted that he had done business with the Solvay Sales Corporation through J. E. Adams, and not through his son-in-law, and he never had told his son-in-law that his company would get the contract.

HOUSE EXPECTED TO PASS GAS TAX

Bill for Two-Cent Levy Up for Third Reading—No Benefit to Cities

With the two-cent gasoline tax bill appearing on the calendar of the House of Representatives for third reading today, the indications were that it would be passed and sent to the Senate, following out the action of yesterday, when the House substituted the two-cent tax bill for the

Not So Many Years Ago



Murray had said that after the adjournment of the legislature new faces would appear in the personnel of the Highway Department and that Paul D. Sargent of this city, chief engineer, and A. J. Wiggins of Kenne-

Reviews Fashion Pageant



What men and women wore, in the years from 1800 to 1900 were a colorful feature of the Home Beautiful Exposition in Mechanics Building this afternoon. The pageant in which these were pictured will be repeated this evening.

Every costume was an original, most of them having been worn on

ginia reel, a cotillion, an old-fashioned waltz, and other dances. Mrs. Nelson sang, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," written by Mrs. Howe, and the Beacon Hill Chorus of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts gave a number of old-time songs. They were led by Mrs. Amy Young Burns dressed as Beethoven in commemoration of the current Beethoven centennial. Solos were sung by Mrs. Mac Shepard-Hayward of Brookline, impersonating Jenny Lind.

Every costume was authentic. That of Mrs. Malcolm D. Nichols, wife of Boston's Mayor, was one worn at President Van Buren's inaugural ball. Miss Betty Wheeler wore a light blue dress current at Newport in the nineties. Miss Jane Brown appeared in two costumes, one of the 1870-1880 period and the other of the period of 1890 to 1900.

The pageant was under the direction of the Christopher Shop, Inc., founded to help the handicapped persons of New England.

The participants included a large number of Junior League and Vincent Club girls and Harvard students.

The Boston Market Terminal, erected in the Fargo Street railroad yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. to facilitate the handling of fruit and produce by the wholesale marketmen, was opened today to public inspection. The terminal constitutes two brick warehouses more than 600 feet long having a capacity for 75 carloads with an adjoining outdoor storage space for 200 carloads.

While the new terminal will not displace the Boston Fruit & Produce

NEW TELEPHONE EXPENSE VOTED

New England Company to Spend \$1,597,314 for Plant Service

At its regular monthly appropriation meeting today the executive committee of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company authorized the expenditure of \$1,597,314 for new construction and improvements in plant necessary to meet the demand for service. Including previous authorizations, the total commitment of the company for plant expenditures this year is \$12,241,202.

Of the amount authorized today, \$305,462 is the estimated total cost of hundreds of routine additions to plants in all parts of the company's territory during April.

One of the most important authorizations today is the appropriation of \$144,464 to cover part of the cost of rebuilding a toll pole line between Portland and Montreal and the stringing of two copper toll circuits to handle the business from the Maritime Provinces.

Of this amount \$54,169 will be expended in Maine, \$79,307 in New Hampshire and \$10,988 in Vermont. The balance of the expense incurred in New England will be paid by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the construction costs from the Canadian line to Montreal will be paid by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

Authorizations for Maine include \$52,524 to cover the partial cost of a toll cable between Portland and Brunswick.

Plans for New Hampshire call for the expenditure of \$24,256 for underground and aerial cables in Concord and \$3736 to replace exchange poles in Milford in addition to hundreds of routine jobs.

N. E. PLAY FACILITIES TO BE STUDIED HERE

Hotels, Railroads, Automobile Clubs to Be Represented

New England's recreational interests will meet for the first time on a New England basis at the Hotel Statler tomorrow to discuss common problems and to consider suggestions for co-ordinating the effort of all who are trying to promote and develop New England's play facilities.

The purposes of this all-day conference are three fold. The first, as indicated, will be to promote co-ordination of effort. The second will be to develop information as to what New England states, communities and private interests are doing in the recreational field and what results they are obtaining. The third will be to stimulate the interest of the New England public in New England's recreational resources.

The committee on recreational resources of the New England Council has invited to the conference representatives of the New England railroads, hotel associations, automobile and advertising clubs, chambers of commerce, and others directly interested. Dinner will be served at 6 p. m.

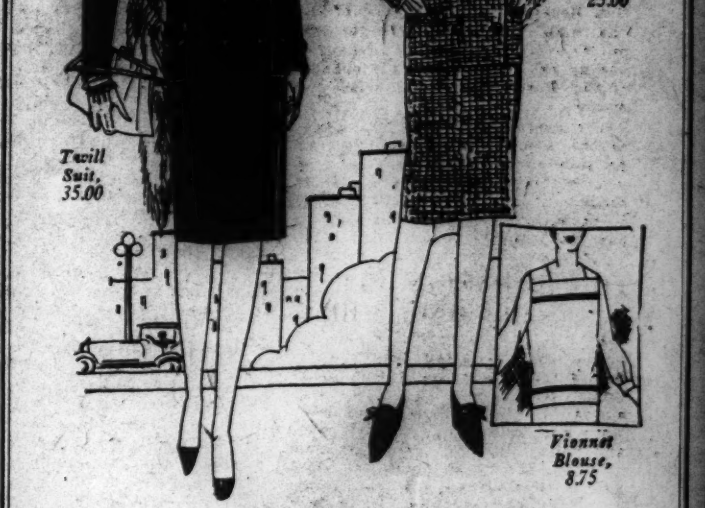
UNIVERSITY CLUB TO HEAR GEN. FRIES

Gen. Amos Fries, chief of the Division of Chemical Warfare of the United States Army, will be the guest and speaker at a luncheon of the University Club of Boston tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

General Fries was in charge of the Chemical Warfare Service Division in the American Expeditionary Forces. Prof. James Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will also address the club. Professor Norris served with General Fries as a lieutenant-colonel during the war.

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Spring Suits

The smartest single and double breasted suits of twill, for women and misses. With our extensive resources we obtain man tailoring close to perfection, at lower-than-usual prices—an advantage when tailored suits are concerned. \$5.00

JUST UNPACKED FROM THEIR TISSUE WRAPINGS—the new tweed suits for women and misses, and while we considered them handsome at the moment of purchase, now that we see them another time they surpass even our expectations. Tweeds of almost unbelievable richness. Tailored to the last degree of smartness. Double-breasted, as most women desire. \$25.00

Women's and Misses' Suit Department, Third Floor, Chandler & Co.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 8

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (425 Meters) and

CNRN, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Concert, orchestra.

CNRN, 10—Twilight period. 8—CNRN

Russian Ballyhoo Quint with Mme.

Fabre. 9:30—Time plantation melodies.

10—CNRN's light opera period.

10:30—Instrumental and vocal music.

11—Dance program.

WCHS, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Harmonizers."

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Lenox ensemble. 8:30—Bert

Lowie and his orchestra. 8:50—Talk by

J. F. Dinneen. 9—Orchestra. Dance

program. 9:30—WJZ, banjo duets and

songs. 9:45—The Kerstone Four. 9:50—

WJZ, concert program and soloist. 10—

WJZ, popular instrumental and vocal

program. 11—Leo Reisman and his or-

chestra. 11:30—Weather.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (310 Meters)

4 p. m.—News. 4:10—Massachusetts

Federation of Music Clubs program.

Given by members of the Needham Music

Club. 4:40—Klassy Boys. 5—"Jimmie"

Russo and his orchestra. 5:45—45-45

market and business news. 6:30—"Joe"

Rines and his orchestra. 6:45—News.

6:45—Highway bulletin. 7—Brother

Club; lighthouse news exchange.

Roy Moody, banjo-harp and piano.

Dorchester: Helen Studzinski, violin;

Max Black, cello. 8:30—"The Danc-

ers," by Emma Curtis; Marjorie Mills,

"Household Suggestions," Jean Sargent.

11:30—News. 11:45—Time and weather.

12—Luncheon concert.

WBRO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (415 Meters)

6 p. m.—Talk on business conditions.

12 to 1 a. m.—Address by Dr. Henry

Hall and his orchestra. 1:30—Dance

program. 2:30—From WJZ. 3—Dance

program. 3:30—From WJZ. 4—Dance

program. 4:30—From WJZ. 5—Dance

program. 5:30—From WJZ. 6—Dance

program. 6:30—From WJZ. 7—Dance

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program. 8:30—From WJZ. 9—Dance

program. 9:30—From WJZ. 10—Dance

program. 10:30—From WJZ. 11—Dance

program. 11:30—From WJZ. 12—Dance

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program. 12:30—From WJZ. 1—Dance

program. 1:30—From WJZ. 2—Dance

program. 2:30—From WJZ. 3—Dance

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (525 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program. 9 to 10:30—

From WJZ.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (550 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—From WJZ. 9—Public

auditorium program. 10—Studio

program. 11—Dance program.

WLV, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

10 p. m.—Instrumental trio. 10:45—

Dance program. 11—Organ. 11:30—

Melody Boys.

WBKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ. 10—Concert.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (525 Meters)

8 p. m.—Unity Artists. 8:30—Concert.

9—Frolie hour. 10—Dance program. 11—

Cheer-Up Club.

WVC, Washington, D. C. (450 Meters)

7 p. m.—United States Army Band. 8—

Entertainers. 8:15 to 11:30—From

WEAF.

WEFL, Clearwater, Fla. (525 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dance program. 10—

String quartet. 11:30—Midnight dance

program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Winnipeg, Man. (354 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert program with vocal

solos. 10:30—Male quartet and instrumental

trio. 12—Organ recital with soloist.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WJZ. 8:30—String

ensemble. 9—From WJZ. 9:30—Dance

program. 10—Variety program. 10:30—

Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital.

WCCO, Chicago, Ill. (412 Meters)

8 p. m.—Theater program. 9:30—

Dance and studio programs.

WBHM, Chicago, Ill. (426 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Travel sketch. 9:15—

"Piano Moods," by Norm Sherr. 12—

Feature radio club and dance program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)

7 p. m.—Ensemble and soloists in mis-

cellaneous program. 8:30—Dance in-

strumental and popular program.

WFL, Chicago, Ill. (426 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance program. 10—Vocal

program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (525 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—From WJZ. 9—Classical

concert. 10:30—Studio program.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (560 Meters)

10:45 p. m.—Midweek musical.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (560 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—From WJZ. 9:30—Dance

program. 10:30—From WJZ. 11:45—Plantation studio

program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (520 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—American Legion. 9:15—

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BAPTISTS SEEK
FREE WORSHIPWorld Alliance Secretary
Says Rumanian Ministry
Persecutes Sect

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"It is now for the Baptist World Alliance to decide what form the world protest against the Rumanian persecution of Baptists shall take," Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, secretary of the alliance, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, here on his return from Bucharest after a series of unsuccessful conferences with the Rumanian Government on the question of the free exercise of their faith by his coreligionists in Rumania.

Dr. Rushbrooke declared that while he had been received with every courtesy, especially by the Prime Minister, General Averescu, he had been unable to obtain full liberty of preaching for the Baptist ministers, though Baptists regard the propagation of the Gospel as "an absolute religious obligation which they are unable to give up at the bidding of any secular authority."

Though he had failed to carry his main contention, Dr. Rushbrooke was glad to be able to report that General Averescu had promised to discuss with the Minister of Cults the question of closing chapels and forbidding conferences, both of these actions being illegal, according to the existing law in Rumania, as the General frankly admitted. The main difficulty, however, in the opinion of Dr. Rushbrooke, was that the Cults Ministry was unyieldingly opposed to the Baptists. In fact the department had, as secretary, a man who had previously made himself conspicuous for public attacks on the Baptist faith.

"Liberty and Justice"

In spite of this fact, Dr. Rushbrooke said, the Minister of Cults declared that his ministry offered the Baptists "liberty and justice," and that its attitude toward them was "generous." Dr. Rushbrooke was, however, able to cite two circulars, one of which had inadvertently been published in the Rumanian press. In this it was stated by the Cults Ministry: "With all restrictions in our order No. 574 of 1925, we observe with much regret that the adherents of these sects (Baptists and Adventists) are growing. We send you again this decision and beg you to direct your subordinates, bade the latter see that the development of these sects shall be hindered by well-chosen means," and the results of their propaganda annihilated."

"In the face of orders such as these," said Dr. Rushbrooke, "it is useless for the Ministry to insist that it is impartial." Dr. Rushbrooke insisted that the present attitude of the Rumanian Government is directly contrary to its treaty obligations. "The Treaty of Dec. 9, 1919, between the principal Allied and Associated Powers and Rumania," he said, "lays down in Art. 2 that:

Full Protection
"Rumania undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Rumania without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion."

"All inhabitants of Rumania shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order and public morals."
"Art. 8 reads thus: 'All Rumanian nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion. Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Rumanian national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance ad-

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SAPIRO COURT
LIMITS DEBATECuts Argument on Both
Sides to 10 Minutes to
Hasten End

Special from Monitor Bureau

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Cantonese Acts Move Japan and Britain to Consider New Measures

CANTONESE FIRE ON RIVER CRAFT

Anti-Foreign Agitation Is Spreading to Shantung, Says American Consul

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Removal of Americans from the long reaches of the Yangtze River Valley of China was continued today to the accompaniment of constant firing from the shore at destroyers and other ships of refuge.

Reporting on the situation in the region where conditions have been made most acute on the advance of the Cantonese Nationalist armies, Rear Admiral Williams, commanding the American forces in China, informed the Navy Department that the Cantonese were sending shots at the river craft from Nanking and from other points along the river.

Meanwhile there was apparent uneasiness over conditions at Wuhu, in Anhwei province, where anti-foreign outbreaks, such as that which took place at Nanking, were reported to be momentarily expected. Anti-foreign agitation was reported by A. G. Swanney, Consul at Tsinanfu, as having spread also to Shantung province, heretofore held by the northern Chinese troops. Tsinanfu was quiet, but the anti-foreign feeling also was in evidence there, the Consul said, and precautions were being taken for their protection.

Evacuation of Americans

Admiral Williams also reported the looting of the American Roman Catholic mission at Fuchow, Kwangtung province. It is believed his message referred to the same incident as was recorded in State Department advices Monday, which said a mission had been looted at Fuchow. The occupants escaped.

The Admiral's report indicated no serious disturbances in Shanghai, where General Smedley Butler and 1500 marines are ashore to protect American lives and to which point 1500 additional marines and a number of warships are en route as reinforcements.

The evacuation of Yangtze points was said by Admiral Williams to be proceeding "satisfactorily," but he spoke of 47 Americans and British being left "Nanking" while stones were being thrown at them. Spanish missionaries and one American family, a Dr. Taylor and his wife and children declined to leave.

Dispatches from China reported evacuation of 47 Americans at Anhking, farther up the river, and it was believed here that Anhking was the place referred to by the Admiral and that his cablegram was garbled.

Warnings Extended

The American Minister, John Van A. MacMurray, advised the State Department from Peking today that he had extended his warnings to evacuate to all Americans in Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces. Shanghai is located in the extreme southeastern corner of Kiangsu Province, while Anhwei lies just to the west and is traversed by the Yangtze River.

In his warning to Americans in Anhwei, the Minister said it was doubtful that the Yangtze would afford a safe route to the coast.

The department also received an official report from Rear Admiral Hough at Nanking telling of a clash between Chinese and sailors from the British gunboat Woodcock at Changsha. The local Chinese authorities demanded that the sailors be surrendered to them for "gratuitous" action, and that the Woodcock be withdrawn from the port. The demands included a declaration that all British extraterritorial rights in the region were canceled. No details of the clash were included in the message.

Changsha is a river port in Central China and the capital of Hunan province. Mr. MacMurray has ordered the American consulate there closed as soon as Americans in the district, which includes the provinces of Hunan and Kewichow, have left. The nationalist party is in control of the region and the consular records for the entire district showed a registered American population in the two provinces of 365, of whom 137 resided at Changsha.

Situation Quiet at Hankow

The consular district is one of the most remote American commercial outposts in the interior of China and was ordered closed on that account as soon as Americans could be withdrawn or in the event of an attack upon Americans at Changsha. The Consul was ordered to fall back upon

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BRITISH POLICY MAY BE REVISED

Nanking Outrage Brings Up Question of Relationship With Canton Regime

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Hankow

LONDON, March 30.—In view of the incontrovertible evidence that the Nanking outrage was actually instigated by Nationalist officers, the British Government is seriously considering not only the question whether the measures already taken for the defense of Shanghai are adequate, but also whether the time has not come to revise the present relationships with the southern Chinese Government.

Now that it has been definitely established that the Cantonese troops were withdrawn by a bugle call immediately the barrage of British and American naval guns commenced, it is impossible to contend that the soldiers were out of hand when they looted the consulates, and the possibility of attempts on the part of the Southern Army to take similar action at Shanghai cannot, therefore, be excluded, in the opinion of Downing Street commentators.

But Britain still has a number of troops at Hong Kong which are available for immediate dispatch to Shanghai, and it is hoped the well-known co-operation which has now been established between the powers will facilitate the task of protecting the lives and property of foreigners. In this connection, the increased degree of international unity evidenced in the past few days has greatly encouraged the British Government, which felt keenly the fact that it has recently been playing in many respects a lone hand in China.

The question of diplomatic contact with the Nationalist Government is also being carefully reviewed at Downing Street in the light of the latest developments at Nanking and Hankow. At present the British Government is officially represented in the latter city by Eric Telchman, one of the secretaries of the Peking legation, but his early return to Peking is now considered likely in informed circles unless a marked change of attitude on the part of the Cantonese takes place in the near future.

It is emphasized, however, that the withdrawal of the British representative would not indicate abandonment of neutrality in the civil war between the North and South. It is noted here that the agreement recently negotiated with Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister, for a mixed Sino-British municipality at Hankow, does not indicate that the British Crown has abandoned its claim to exercise sovereignty in the concession. Britain, therefore, reserves the right to reopen the whole question, if the Chinese prove themselves unfit to take a share in controlling the concession.

Instantaneous Results

Inasmuch as the area fired upon is largely owned by foreigners, Admiral Williams said, "few Chinese live there and it is not believed any large number were killed. Such as were killed probably were either attacking foreigners or looting foreign property."

No shells were directed against the Chinese section of Nanking, the report continued, adding that the effect of the firing not only was to rescue the American Consul and his party, but other foreigners in the city. The bombardment brought instantaneous results, the admiral said, the foreigners being able to leave their position immediately.

Admiral Williams said fire was opened by the British cruiser Emerald and the American destroyers Noa and William B. Preston as a last resort, and was confined to the area about the house on Soocny Hill, where the American Consul and the other foreigners had been concentrated. An American bluejacket mounted to a place of vantage and signaled for the guns to open up, exposing himself to the fire of the Chinese.

TO Aid CHINESE STUDENTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Thousands of Chinese students stranded in foreign countries without incomes because of the war in China will find employment and obtain loans from the International Student Service, Dr. Conrad Hoffman, director, announces. He said \$500,000 is to be raised for the purpose by the organization, which is known in this country as the Student Friendship Society.

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REDS IN HANKOW IN FULL POWER

Conditions for Foreigners Intolerable, Says Delayed Reuter Dispatch

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—A delayed Reuter dispatch from Hankow, dated March 28, says Communism now is in full power there and that conditions for foreigners, especially British, are intolerable. The few Englishmen remaining have found it necessary to take refuge near the waterfront, so as to be in a position to leave quickly. The American Consul, Frank Lockhart, also has taken quarters on the waterfront and advised all Americans to do likewise.

Moderate Kuomintang (Nationalist) elements, the dispatch adds, have been suppressed and even Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, appears to be powerless, but it is believed he will be retained in his official capacity on account of his success in dealing with representatives of foreign powers.

All foreign banks have been closed owing to impossible demands by employees. In general, difficulties have been placed in the way of doing business. The Nationalist Political Bureau has caused the closing down of one American and one British-owned newspaper by securing the withdrawal of the employees. The editors

complained to Chen without avail. Editions were published on mimeographed sheets, but these were suspended because strike pickets arrested messengers sent out to get them from the newspaper offices. The dispatch says that all printed news and opinions except those of a Communist nature are being suppressed. Detachments from the American patrol vessel Helena and the British gunboat Tarantula, says a Reuter dispatch from Hong Kong, have constructed a machinegun entrenchment, covered with iron plating, back of the Bund in the Shamen quarter of Hong Kong, outside the Canton Club.

The French line of defense is said to have been fully prepared. Information has reached the Ankuochun headquarters in Peking indicating that a serious plot is brewing to attack the foreign concessions in Tientsin, important city of the north, says a Peking dispatch to the Westminster Gazette.

The dispatch adds that it was proposed to consult the various legations on concerted action for the protection of foreigners and that Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian War Lord, had stated that he would do everything in his power to protect the foreigners.

NEW PROFITS ON OLD MONEY

WASHINGTON (AP)—Having developed a process to lengthen the service of paper money the Bureau of Engraving is producing a good quality of paper from the worn-out currency. The new method has increased the profit from salvaging old money as paper from \$15.000 to \$50.000 a year.

NEW YORK BUS DRIVERS WILL SHARE IN PROFIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30.—After having raised the pay of its workers from time to time and never having reduced salaries, the Fifth Avenue Coach Company now announces that it has decided to share its earnings with its employees, and that on Dec. 31 each year it will distribute 10 per cent of its net earnings to persons who have been in its employ for three months prior to the date for distribution.

The announcement was made by F. T. Wood, president of the company, about \$700,000 will be divided among workers this year, it was estimated. Under present conditions about 1850 men will share in the distribution. The scheme becomes effective on April 1. Mr. Wood gave the employees of his company credit for "having done an honest day's work" and declared they should share in its prosperity.

MERCHANT MARINE APPEAL IS ISSUED

WASHINGTON (AP)—An appeal for support of the American merchant marine is being made by the United

CANADIAN LIQUOR IS SHIPPED SOUTH

Method Described to Royal Customs Commission

TORONTO, Ont., March 30 (AP)—How a Canadian distillery filled the liquor orders of customers in the United States was described here by officials of the company. Testifying before the Royal Customs Commission, Mr. Hatch, the president of Gooderham & Worts of Toronto, declared the Volstead Act did not prevent his company from exporting liquor to the United States. The legal bar, he said, was on transporting it into the United States, and his firm washed its hands of interest and responsibility after the "cane" were loaded aboard ships in the harbor of Toronto. On visits to the United States, Mr. Hatch added, he had seen the same ships he had loaded under seizure by government authorities.

The system of receiving orders from the United States was outlined by L. D. Sinclair, order clerk, who said a corps of solicitors was maintained there who telephoned in requests for consignments. One of the firm's customers in New York State was named Penn, he recalled, and his orders were sent in from Hamilton, Ont., by a woman.

The testimony was given in an inquiry into the matter of sales tax on liquors sent ostensibly to the United States. R. L. Calder, counsel for the commission, had suggested some of the firm's "export" goods found its way back to Canada for sale. Consignees in the United States for liquor mentioned during the hearing were James Harris and G. A. Savard, of Wilson, N. Y.; J. Thompson, who asked the liquor delivered at Charlotte, N. Y., and J. Penna.

BRITAIN TO ADJUST CLAIMS IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, March 30 (Special)—A convention has been concluded between the Mexican and British Governments for the adjustment of pecuniary claims for losses incurred by British subjects in Mexico on account of revolutionary acts which occurred between November, 1910, and May, 1920. It is announced by the British Legation here.

Claims are to be submitted to a commission composed of British, Mexican and neutral members which will take cognizance of direct and indirect claims. The commission thus established is similar to that now functioning for the United States and Mexico.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED

CONCORD, N. H., March 30 (AP)—The Governor and his council yesterday afternoon confirmed the nomination of Eri Oakes of Lancaster to be judge of the superior court. That Day was designated for April 23 and Arbor Day for April 29.

NANKING ATTACK STIRS RUSSIANS

Soviet Premier Envisages Threat of General War Arising From Incident

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Hankow

MOSCOW, March 30.—The Premier, A. I. Rykov, addressing the Moscow provincial Soviet Congress, envisaged the possible threat of a general war arising from the Nanking bombardment.

Declaring that the "Chinese revolutionary movement has displayed extraordinary restraint and toleration in its relation with foreigners," he added that interference in Chinese internal affairs might threaten to bring about a great war on Chinese territory which, by the logic of development, could become a source of complications not only in Asia but in the whole world.

The secretary of the Communist Party central committee, J. V. Stalin, also touched on the Chinese situation, addressing a conference of the Union of Communist Youth. "The shots at Nanking are a signal from imperialists to the colonies that today they can shoot at Nanking and tomorrow they can shoot at the Malay Archipelago, Africa and South America. The Nanking events will

only rally the Chinese people and inspire them to further struggle." Besides these speeches, the Nanking bombardment still excites a reaction here in the form of street parades, meetings and resolutions of protest. Collections are being taken for the victims of the bombardment and young Communists in Moscow and Leningrad assume special patronage over young Communists in Shanghai and Hankow.

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF THE NEW

J. B. BLOOD COMPANY MARKET

At MALDEN SQUARE

THE J. B. BLOOD COMPANY has developed during the past forty-six years a food distributing service in Lynn which is a household word in that section.

Their new MALDEN MARKET is now presented as one of the largest and best-equipped food stores in the world, bringing to Malden and the surrounding cities and towns a new type of business best described as

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Wednesday 8 A.M. to 12:30 Noon

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This market is easily reached over good roads. A free parking space in the rear provides room for over one hundred cars.

Not open Saturday Evenings

J. B. BLOOD COMPANY

LYNN MALDEN SALEM

MASSACHUSETTS

Maine Farmers' Week Delegates Told Marketing Is Their Problem

Director of Massachusetts Extension Service Points the Way for Regaining Markets Into Which Are Flowing Products of the Middle West

ORONO, Me., March 30 (Special).—New England's outstanding farm problem is one of marketing, W. A. Munson, director of extension service, Massachusetts Agricultural College, today told the more than 300 farmers and their wives who are attending the twenty-first annual Farmers' Week which opened here yesterday under the auspices of the College of Agriculture, University of Maine.

Fruits from the far West, vegetables from the Southwest, poultry and dairy products from the middle West, in fact products of all kinds from all sections are coming into New England markets in ever-increasing volume," said Mr. Munson. "Our first step in regaining our markets, as I see it, is to meet this outside competition with similar competition. Our first weapon is that of standardization of quality, our second is identification of these quality goods with brands and labels, and our third is advertising our products so the consumer will know they are fresh New England farm products."

"We have a number of advantages over all other producing sections. We are in the midst of the great population center of the United States. From one-fourth to one-third of the population of the country is within 300 or 400 miles of New England farms. In other words, we are at the consumer's door and we know that door is open to fresh, quality products."

"Our second big advantage is that of time in transit. This enables us to put the freshest fruits and vegetables on the market. Then too, there is the difference in freight rates which are a fair profit in themselves."

"The desire of the New England consumer for fresh products can best be satisfied by our own grow-

Music and Art

Beethoven Festival Closes

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, brought its Beethoven Centenary Festival to a triumphant conclusion in Symphony Hall last night with performances of the Eighth and Ninth Symphonies. In the last movement of the Ninth, the orchestra was assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, the Radcliffe Choral Society and Jeannette Vreeland, soprano, Nevada Van der Veer, contralto, Fred Stratton, tenor, and Fred Patton, bass.

Conductor, orchestra and singers were on their mettle, and memorable performances resulted. Mr. Koussevitzky revealed last night his best qualities as an interpreter, his poetic imagination, his emotional power, his dramatic feeling, his sense of style. The "Little Symphony" was set forth in all its Mozartian charm and gaiety, yet the conductor did not forget that the composer labeled the first movement "con brio" as well as "vivace." Precisely the element that chiefly differentiates Beethoven in his lighter moods from Mozart was brought out here. And with what precision and suppleness the players turned every phrase, painted in every shading, at the behest of the leader.

But of course the heights and depths were touched with the Ninth. One felt the justice of Mr. Newman's assertion the other night that Beethoven in his last works attained to altitudes that no successor has been able to use as foundation for further building. The mysterious introduction, the Gargantuan Presto, the harrowing beauty of the slow movement, engrave on our consciousness the profundity of the composer's thought, the nobility of his aspiration. More so, in the opinion of one listener at least, than the final movement, which in spite of its splendor seems a futile attempt to reduce to words that which already has been revealed.

The eloquence of the performance roused the audience to a new enthusiasm. At the close Mr. Koussevitzky, Dr. Davison, Mr. Woodworth and the soloists were recalled again and again, and chorus and orchestra were called on to share the applause. To handicapping were added "Bravo's" and cheers. When the Symphony Hall witnessed such a manifestation at a musical performance? It was a fitting expression of gratitude to everybody, from the conductor down, who has helped to pay the tribute of the last week to the memory of Beethoven. L. A. S.

More Free Chamber Music
Announcement comes from C. F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, that through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coddage another series of Sunday evening chamber music concerts, open to the public without charge, will be given next season in the lecture hall of

MAINE POWER BILLS DEBATED

Author of Compact Project Quotes Governor Fuller as Favoring the Idea

AUGUSTA, Me., March 30 (Special).—That a recent endorsement of the water power compact plan for New England by Governor Fuller was a sufficient answer to charges that Maine would not find a ready response in Massachusetts to the two-state compact plan, was pointed out yesterday in the Maine Senate by Raymond S. Oakes of Portland in urging passing of his compact clause bill.

Senator Oakes' bill was substituted for an adverse committee report and given its second reading. Three other bills, two aimed to strengthen the Fernald anti-export law and one designed to ship surplus power from the State were given two readings and held over until today.

The Portland Senator quoted from a statement made to the New England Council on March 25 by Governor Fuller, to the effect that

W. R. Thompson, of the Portland Portland, ought to be able to handle mutual exchange of hydro-electric power without interference of the Federal Government.

Clyde H. Smith of Skowhegan, after urging passage of his bill to export power under state restrictions, said he would also vote for the Oakes compact bill, although he believed his own measure was the better solution.

Predictions have been made that the Legislature will pass the Smith bill and that the Governor will veto the measure. The final contest is not expected until the bill reaches the enactment stage, which may be next week. The Smith bill is classed as an emergency measure.

It has three provisions of importance: Export of surplus power, regulation by state authority, and submission to the people by referendum.

NEW YORK TRAFFIC MEN STUDY LIGHTS

Officials Inspect Boston Equipment and Electric Plant

A delegation of 12 visiting traffic officials from New York City and adjacent communities is visiting today the plant of the General Electric Company in Lynn and studying the methods of making tower and traffic lights as well as the assembled lights and towers exhibited there. The party reached Boston last night and were met by Thomas F. Goode, deputy superintendent of police and a committee from the Chamber of Commerce.

After traveling over many of the downtown streets, the party was driven to Governor Square, where Mr. Goode told the visitors that 26 different traffic turns could be made with more than 55,000 vehicles passing every 24 hours.

The study being made here by the party, at the head of which is Philip E. Holt, deputy commissioner in New York, is in conjunction with the proposed expenditure of \$500,000 in New York and its boroughs for improvements in traffic and lighting signals.

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by artists of Boston and vicinity will be held under the auspices of the Copley Society, at the Museum of Fine Arts, in Renaissance Court, beginning April 6-20. Herman Dudley Murphy is chairman of the jury on paintings, the other members being Philip L. Hale and Charles Hopkinson. Cyrus E. Dallin is chairman of the jury on sculpture, assisted by Frederick Allen and Richard Rechia.

PREMIERE TONIGHT FOR "THE KING"

"The King," by Olivia Cushing Anderson, a former Boston woman, will have its premiere at the Fine Arts Theater this and tomorrow evenings for the benefit of Community Service of Boston, Inc. A sister of the author, Mrs. Edward H. James of Boston, and a niece, Miss Louise James, daughter of Mrs. James, are to take part in the play.

Mrs. Anderson was born in Boston, a member of the Robert M. Cushing family of Beacon Hill. She had one sister who became Mrs. Edward H. James, and two brothers, Howard Cushing, an artist, and Grafton D. Cushing, lawyer and active in politics.

Brave Blacks

(From Sydney (N. S. W.) Sun)

Brisbane, Australia.
THE heroism of North Queensland blacks stands out among the latest stories of rescue work in the area devastated by flood and cyclone.

The native crew of the wrecked lugger Sunshine, for instance, displayed wonderful endurance and heroism in getting two white men ashore through four miles of heavy seas.

After battling with the elements for some time the boat anchored under Dunk Island. However, she dragged her anchor, and drifted at the mercy of wind and sea. Huge waves broke over the boat, and she filled and sank in the open sea.

As she went down the crew took to the small dinghy, but this, too, filled and went down under them.

Alexander McLeod, the owner, could not swim on account of an injured leg, while the mate, H. Eggers, was a poor swimmer.

Fortunately, the black boys were remarkably good in the water, and all set out for the mainland, four miles away, the blacks swimming strongly and taking it in turns to assist the two whites.

After battling for hours they all were able to reach the coast near the Hull River.

LADIES, GUESTS OF KNIGHTS
De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars, held its annual Ladies' Dinner at the Hotel Statler last night.

MRS. J. FLANAGAN
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At K. D. S. service is instantaneous—both when calling for your furs now and when delivering them in the fall.

At K. D. S. you may also take advantage of our efficient fur-repair department. Expert furriers will gladly consult with you regarding alterations and repairs at summer rates.

K. D. S.—Fourth Floor



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

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At K. D. S. you may also take advantage of our efficient fur-repair department. Expert furriers will gladly consult with you regarding alterations and repairs at summer rates.

K. D. S.—Fourth Floor

FLAT LIGHT RATE REDUCTION DENIED

Graduated Scale Offered by Central Company

NORTH WILBRAHAM, Mass., March 30 (Special).—Computation of electric light rates on a graduated basis of both area and energy charges, which would result in a saving to large consumers, was put forth as an answer to demand for a reduction recently voiced by 13 Western Massachusetts towns served by the Central Massachusetts Light Company of Palmer, last night.

Speaking before a committee representing the towns, which had asked a flat rate of four cents a kilowatt hour from the present rate of 14 cents to 10 cents, E. S. Hamblen, general manager for the utility, defended the graduated rate plan as a compromise offer.

He virtually refused to promise the 4 cent cut demanded, stating that such a slash would cost his company a \$9000 loss yearly.

The selectmen refused to state their attitude on his compromise offer, as the new rate schedule will take a month to prepare. They informed Mr. Hamblen, however, that they did not wish to lodge a protest with Governor Fuller or the Department of Public Utilities at this time.

STUDENTS WILL SEEK SAFETY ESSAY PRIZES

To develop an increased public appreciation of the need for care in crossing railroad tracks, the American Railway Association announces a nationwide essay contest among schools and college students on the subject, "Cross Crossings Cautiously."

Three cash prizes of \$250 each are offered respectively to grammar school, high school and college students, the essays to contain an outstanding, readily available suggestion for improving grade-crossing safety.

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The Friendly Cow a Dependable Help to Former Wheat Farmers

Bourbon County, Kansas, Being Transformed by Organized Dairy Industry, While Cows Even Pay for Good Roads

Special Correspondence

BOURBON COUNTY, Kansas, presents a remarkable picture of what can be accomplished in the way of improving agriculture when town and country combine in pushing a dairy program. Where wheat was once the unstable basis of agriculture, the gentle cow has come into her rightful place, with the result that a firm foundation has been laid for a permanent system of farming, and thousands of her kind are grazing on the old wheat lands in that region. Much remains to be done in the way of educating the farmers about improving their newly formed herds, but there are probably few counties in the United States that have shown such a rapid dairy development and resultant rural improvement in so short a period of time. One cow-testing association has been formed, and others are in the process of formation. Through most of the animals for these dairy farms were at first shipped in from other states, the farmers are now developing their own herds.

The dairy-hard-surface-road development program in the county was fostered by the Fort Scott Chamber of Commerce. The movement started in 1915, and for several years the organization spent the greater part of its thought and energy in directing the work. H. A. Russell, secretary of the association, says: "Bourbon County has revolutionized its agriculture during the last 10 years. This change did not come about by accident, nor has it been accomplished in a day. The program was carefully planned 10 years ago and has been followed by the bankers, business men, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and the farmers of the county. In 1915, when the dairy movement actually got under way there were only five high-grade herds of dairy cattle in the county. Today there are approximately 500. The size of the dairy herds varies, but the average seems to be from 12 to 15. Holsteins predominate, but there are a great number of Jerseys and Guernseys."

Dairy Movement Spreads

The dairy movement has extended from Fort Scott all over the county and to the neighboring counties. Thirty trucks are hauling milk for the condensery and there is a prevailing note of satisfaction in the entire atmosphere. Last year some 900 farmers sold \$500,000 worth of milk to the condensery alone. This is an average of \$550 a farm, but the story is better than that for the average is pulled low because many of the farmers who engage in the dairy industry do so only incidentally, selling but a small amount of milk. The major portion of the \$500,000 went to farmers who receive from \$1000 to \$4000 a year. One of the heaviest contributors to the factory is B. Little. Little came to Fort Scott from West Plains, Mo., three years ago, starting in the dairy business with 30 head of grade Jerseys and Guernseys. He has since increased his herd to 50 milkers that produce about 1200 pounds a day. His monthly milk check is about \$700.

What is probably a more typical herd, however, is that of J. Harold Cowen. His nine Guernsey cows each bring him an average of \$200 a year as his annual milk checks average \$1800. Some of his animals produce more than 10,000 pounds of milk.

Many Similar Communities

The story of how this transformation was brought about is interesting, for there are no doubt many one-crop communities in the United States that could economically diversify their system of farming by the addition of dairy cows to the farm enterprise. Among those taking the lead were R. S. Tiersan, president of the Central Life Insurance Company; J. C. Hicks, merchant and president of the Chamber of Commerce; H. A. Russell, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, a farmer, "cow milker" (in Kansas they still call a dairymen a cow milker) and a graduate of the Wisconsin State University, and George W. Marble, editor of the Fort Scott Tribune.

All four of these men were active in educating the farmers of that county to the value of the dairy cow, but Mr. Marble was perhaps the most influential in bringing about the change, for he early made a visit to Wisconsin to learn at first hand how the farmers and business men there were getting along. He discovered that Wisconsin farmers, in common with farmers in other dairy sections of the northern states, were suffering no agricultural depression, such as that which periodically struck the farmers in his home county. He found that dairymen in the North were prosperous, their crop yields were large and growing larger, their soil was fertile, pay days came often, and good roads were being introduced everywhere. He became convinced that the dairy cow was largely responsible for these conditions and determined that a program of farming that could make a state so far north as Wisconsin prosperous could, with modifications, be applied to Bourbon County with good results.

The Newspaper Helps

In telling of Marble's influence, Mr. Russell said, "He returned to Fort Scott a convert to the dairy cow. The Fort Scott Tribune became a dairy paper. Mr. Marble wrote not only editorials and news items, but letters advocating dairy farming. Furthermore, he purchased some

Announcement

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dairy cows in Wisconsin, shipped them to Fort Scott, hired men to milk them, and sold the milk just to show the possibilities of dairying in Kansas.

"Finally Mr. Marble got an audience and a few converts. It had been a long time since Fort Scott had any use for a Chamber of Com-

Figuratively Speaking, Cows Paid for This Road



Upper—Typical Concrete Road of Bourbon County, Kansas. The introduction of the Dairy Industry Stopped the Farmers' Income—Good Roads Being One Civic Result.

Lower—The Man Who Preached Dairying to Bourbon County, George W. Marble, Editor of the Fort Scott Tribune.

merce, but one was now organized to push the dairy industry. The directors of the newly reorganized association, together with the Farm Bureau agent, and a number of influential farmers and business men, outlined a 10 years' program of agricultural development and road building. They did not appeal to Congress or to the State Legislature to give them relief, but undertook to work out their own salvation.

Studied Wisconsin's Work

"Marble, through his paper and assisted by the others mentioned, undertook to put into practice the same methods that were being followed with such success in Wisconsin. The first step was to take a small delegation to the Badger State. All of the members of this delegation came back enthusiastic over what they saw. More and better cows, crop rotation, silos, cow milkers, and other accomplishments of dairy farming and diversified agriculture at once claimed the attention of the farmers and business men. Farmers began to buy dairy cows and the location of a shipping station of the Missouri Dairy Company of Kansas City at Fort Scott in the fall of 1915 added interest and enthusiasm to the new program. At this time about 80 farmers were induced to produce whole milk for this plant.

"Two years later a car load of business men and farmers were taken to Wisconsin to investigate and increase the number of people who could speak from personal experience. The town boosters talked dairy cows now instead of factories. An association of business men began to ship in cows from dairy states to sell them at cost—or sometimes at even less than cost—to the farmers who would promise to milk them.

"In 1918 the Chamber of Commerce interested a milk company in starting a plant at Fort Scott and was told that if the farmers would guarantee enough milk the plant would be established. After a canvass of the county the guarantee was made and the plant was built. This encouraged the people so greatly that in 1919 a special train load of farmers, business men, and bankers from Fort Scott and the neighboring territory, 162 men in all, were taken through the northern dairy states. This tour put the 'big kick' into the campaign which has been going over well in this county ever since.

"When the improvement program was started," continued Mr. Russell, "Bourbon County was one of the most dilapidated agricultural counties in Kansas. Her soil had been depleted to the point where profitable crops were almost impossible. Many farms were occupied by tenants who were permitted to receive practically all the returns from them by paying the taxes and keeping up the insurance. Crop yields were growing less, farm values were decreasing, and improvements were depreciating and falling into bad repair.

Becoming Rich Farming Section

"After 10 years of dairying, however, this county has witnessed its own rejuvenation. Its old dream of a rich farming community for centuries has been realized.

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LOS ANGELES

tented people is coming true. The improved conditions and dependable prosperity which has followed these years of initial effort have fully justified the time, money and labor expended. We are now planning a 20-year program of soil building, crop rotation, road construction, developing an actual center of milk production and the breeding of high-producing cattle.

"The result of the dairy movement was first seen in the building of roads. Other counties in Kansas have had great difficulty in getting road-building started, while many of them have built no improved roads. In many counties where roads have been built farmers are protesting against the cost of them, but there have been few farmer protests in Bourbon County, although this county has a greater road mile-

With the Libraries

The Antiquated Interior, a Seemingly Slender Purse and the Alert Librarian

Washington, D. C.

Special Correspondence

IN THE renovation of libraries built some time ago, freshness is the basic policy. Beauty is pretty well outside the question with the ponderous or grandiose structures outgrown and outmoded. However, various treatments have recently been found successful in keeping fresh-looking those libraries

sun and heat. For old houses remodeled into town libraries and neighborhood branches an authority on library architecture in Boston has advocated a liberal use of cerotone.

One of the most successful rehabilitations of an old library is in New York State, that at Pleasantville, Westchester County. An interior decorator who lived in the village and a "women's committee" disregarded every tradition of "standard equipment"—because there was none to begin with and no money for new—and produced a village library which is the most beloved spot in the place. They painted the furniture in the children's room apple green for instance, and actually papered another room and set good-looking lamps of every height and size precisely where readers would want to read.

When we know that the furniture in workroom and staff lunchroom can't last many years longer, or when it is a hodge-podge of different finishes and ages, why can we not be as daring as some few librarians and apply gay paint to take off the dullness and sense of depression and to reconcile the old pieces of furniture to each other? Why is Chinese red or green any more out of place in the drab parts of a library than in shops and tea-rooms? Oilcloth is still to be found in some library staff rooms!

Substituting Spaciousness

In rehabilitation a sense of spaciousness is a fair substitute for architectural changes which cannot be afforded. Vistas, if there are any, should be preserved. "Nothing on window-sills," is the safest motto there can be for a library. More and more librarians are pushing the "slipping" of uncarded books to some other place than the charging desk, where the seeming confusion and untidy routine will not be visible to the borrowers. The Library Bureau reports that many larger libraries are using such concealed discharging with greater efficiency.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia was washed on the outside by the local fire department. The simple method of hosing which had earlier in the season been applied to the dusty pediments and the walls of the Capitol was repeated on the marble facade and elaborate carvings of the main library. Hydraulic pressure blew the accumulation of dirt and dust out of the cracks, and the prospect of one hose, three firemen, and the major part of a day.

Inside an older building one thing that may contribute to the feeling that the library is no longer new is old-fashioned lighting fixtures. Old chandeliers and, many times, permanent table lights, seem to shout "Trade us in!" The library of Lincoln, Ill., reports that a change to ultra-efficient modern lighting when the library was 15 years old worked an amazing change in appearance and satisfaction to the library users.

Replacing Antiquated Window Shades In the daytime the window shades in the average public library are not conducive to a sense of freshness. Many of the leading architects are now advocating for the public buildings of stone or concrete the type of curtain seen in banks in the United States and in many of the finer public buildings of Germany; heavy washable cloth on a pair of drawstrings. One college library uses a heavy loose weave resembling linen and a branch library has curtains made of regulation Palm Beach cloth which are very satisfactory in the

even broken, faded and flapping.

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sary for a library person reluctant to make the initial investment in sheets, and the continued investment in highly effort.

The Library of Congress stands high in the library world for beauty and permanent freshness obtained through spotlessness. The St. Louis Public Library is outstanding in the simplicity of its policy of protection to permanent equipment, with its rule of no thumb tacks in any wood-work.

The David Copperfield Library in London and the bookshops of New York long ago saw the distinction and the need of smocks as a suitable uniform for workers with books. At a branch of the New York Public Library the blue linen smocks of the assistants lend a crispness to the old-style building which makes many a librarian say, "Why didn't this occur to me before?"

These and other ideas suggest the conclusion that no matter how shoddy and antiquated the library building may appear, there are many ways by which an alert librarian may make the place cheery, restful, and attractive.

CITY MANAGER PLAN

FACES DALLAS VOTE

Mayor Indorses Proposal; City to Decide April 5

DALLAS, Tex., March 30 (Special)—One of the more important issues in a many-sided municipal election campaign in this city is whether the present commission form of government shall be changed to the city manager plan. While a clear-cut decision may not result in the election of April 5, at least a fair indication of the voters' attitude is expected.

Louis Blaylock, serving his second term as Mayor, has given unqualified indorsement to the city manager plan. The city Democratic party, one of five tickets in the field, without committing itself to the plan, has included in its platform a plank for the submission of a charter amendment for such a change, passing it up to the people, at a later date.

The Nonpartisan party declares for a citizens' advisory committee to assist in running the affairs of the municipality and proposes that this committee investigate the plan and give its recommendations to the city officials. D. C. McCord, candidate for Mayor on the Citizens' Independent ticket, is strongly advocating the plan in his stump speeches.

USE OF REPATRIATED FRANCHISE LONDON, March 30.—The Bank of France is expected to utilize the large stock of pounds and dollars acquired through repatriation of the franc to pay \$18,000,000 balance on £24,000,000 pledge to Bank of England as security for £72,000,000 British advances in 1916.

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Other New Spring Suits, \$25.00, \$39.50 to \$89.50
Tweed Suits—\$25.00 to \$69.50

FRANCE CLAIMS THAT ITS NAVY ONLY MEETS COLONIAL NEEDS

Comparison Made With Present Conditions and Building Programs of Other Nations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—The French reply to the Washington Government regarding the proposed Naval Disarmament Conference has provoked much controversy and it would therefore be well to inquire into the present standing of the French Navy. This should be done with perfect impartiality. The facts and the figures are perfectly simple.

France possesses no modern dreadnaughts. At present there are six of the largest vessels in service but they are almost obsolete. Since the war France has not constructed a single ship of this kind and those which were in course of construction during the war have been abandoned. It is estimated that these vessels today would cost nearly 1,000,000,000 francs and in addition would consume thousands of tons of coal. France is too poor to maintain such classes of ships.

On the other hand, France has a number of up-to-date light cruisers. There are three of 8000 tons actually afloat and four others of 10,000 tons which will soon be ready for service. The French urge that for a country which has a large colonial empire seven cruisers is certainly not excessive. There are two older cruisers in service.

Other Nations' Programs

It is pointed out that Germany, which has no colonial possessions, will in a few years have an authorized fleet of six up-to-date light cruisers. Italy in 1929 will have nine. Japan, in the same year, will have eight. According to the figures given in France, England has nine light and rapid cruisers, and has 23 others in course of construction or on the naval program, and has other vessels not so modern which bring the total up to 45.

With regard to torpedo boats and submarines, it is stated that in 1929 France will have 56 of the former and 67 of the latter. The figures for Italy will be practically reversed—67 torpedo boats and 58 submarines. Altogether the total tonnage of the French fleet will be greatly inferior to the tonnage of 1914. It will be greatly inferior to the American, the

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English, and the Japanese tonnage, and about the same as the tonnage of the Italian fleet.

The French argument is that the United States has concentrated its effort on capital ships. In capital ships the United States has perhaps the finest fleet in the world. Nevertheless, the construction of cruisers and especially of light and rapid cruisers of 10,000 tons has been somewhat neglected, and in this respect England is superior.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Great Self-Portrait

The Autobiography and Memoirs of Benjamin Robert Haydon, edited by Tom Taylor. Introduction by Aldous Huxley. New York: Harcourt Brace & Co. 3 vols. \$15.00.

WHEN Benjamin Haydon, the artist, terminated his somewhat turbulent career in 1846, he bequeathed to the world an incomplete autobiography, a number of immense historical canvases, executed, as he tells us, in the "grand style," and designed to "refine the taste, to enlighten the understanding of the English people." Whether or not the pictures fulfilled the lofty function to which they were dedicated, they at all events now repose for the most part in the storage vaults of various galleries, forgotten. But the autobiography is not forgotten, nor is it likely to be. For Haydon, whatever his deficiencies as a painter, was an autobiographer with few equals in English literature.

The manuscript of this work, together with the 26 bulky folios of the artist's diary, fell into the hands of Mr. Tom Taylor, a lawyer, the inner Temple, who, together with his co-author, published some 75 years ago. They have now been reprinted; and such good reading do they make, so rich are they in every quality of interest, and so deliciously written, that one would not be surprised if readers of the autobiography were to insist that these buried expanses of canvas be brought up from their vaults that they may examine for themselves the heads, napes, wrists and torsos that had cost the harassed designer so many weeks of mingled joy and torment to paint.

Many Reverses
Haydon, who is always elaborately introspective, traces his "downfall" to various mistakes scattered about his career. Though he had in truth not one downfall, but many. His career was a series of reverses, and a well-earned faith, to which he was at all times and seasons accustomed to resort. Nevertheless, a high-vaulting genius, such as Haydon possessed, needs the moderating accompaniment of a healthy common sense, and of this quality he was quite innocent. Indeed he wrote his autobiography as a warning to the rising generation of what happens to the man who tries to manage without it.

Historical Paintings
As a young man, scarcely out of his teens, and practically without pecuniary resources, he took up his palette and set out to "refine the taste" of England. Having found a titled patron and a gallery to house his work, he set to painting, and a well-known artist in staying in winter through their country home, was to secure solitude in which to write and paint. They had been living dispersedly, were to be, happily but unproductively traveling and meeting the social demands of an active life, and the winter was to be spent, the winter up here, and the summer down there, and meant to little work.

Hence the winter among the mountains, shut away by difficult roads from callers, secure from the tempting invitations of their summer neighbors, who, exclaiming, "What, spend the winter up here!" had packed their trunks in October and fled.

Cat-Portraits
With their attention resolutely set upon singleness and simplicity, they waved their friends good-by and sat down to enjoy their mountains and invite their souls. One result was, obviously, this book.

Mrs. Humphrey longs to dispose of herself of superfluities. With stern denial they closed the greater part of their house and lived in five rooms. They kept no servant. They saw few friends. They had their lights in the evenings they had the lighted lamp, books, blossoming wallflowers, their cats, and the winter without—"the utter quintessence of home."

Tides of the Road

Hawkers and Walkers in Early America, by Richardson Wright. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$4.50.

THE title-page of Mr. Wright's book is a complete review in itself: "Hawkers and Walkers in Early America. Wherein is set forth on Account of Strolling Peddlars, Preachers, Lawyers, Doctors, the Circus, Players, Artists, Dancers, Rivermen, Vendors and Others, from the Beginning to the Civil War. By Richardson Wright, Editor of 'Hawkers and Walkers' in 1846. With 68 illustrations from old Prints." We stop for breath. What can be added to that in the way of summary is unnecessary. It only remains to tell how well Mr. Wright has done his job, and as a matter of bibliographical interest, to indicate where he got his material.

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Woodcut by Zadig of Paul Valéry, Author of "Variety" (Harcourt, Brace).

"Quintessence of Home"

WINTERWIS, by Zephine Humphrey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

CHRISTOPHER, cats and mountains, thoughts on neighbors, Vermont roads, and literature. All the pages of Zephine Humphrey's narrative of a winter in northern New England.

It was not a "honeymoon" because Christopher was there, to say nothing of the telephone, an occasional neighbor, and the cats. However, the object of the author and her husband, Christopher, was to have a known artist—in staying in winter through their country home, was to secure solitude in which to write and paint. They had been living dispersedly, were to be, happily but unproductively traveling and meeting the social demands of an active life, and the winter was to be spent, the winter up here, and the summer down there, and meant to little work.

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The Hero of Trafalgar

Nelson: the Man, by A. Corbett-Smith. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50 net.

HE IS a bold writer who will attempt to explore the menial, everyday side of a sufficiently knotty problem, for a terrestrial portrait; but when to the usual nautical qualities is added the genius of a Nelson, the prospects of a satisfactory picture are highly uncertain. Perhaps the best to be hoped for is a complete collection of discoverable qualities, from which the reader may discern the original, if he can. Mr. Corbett-Smith is on the whole as successful as might have been expected. And if in his portrait we may fail to trace the lines of the complete Nelson, yet the material itself is interesting, and perhaps we are just as well pleased that the genius remains a genius, a thing without parts or magnitude, entirely inaccessible.

In short, the author is not an unpleasantly penetrating portraitist. He gives his subject credit for some intangible qualities, and, unlike most contemporary biographers, he genuinely admires his hero. This is as it should be. Nelson was the commander in chief of the British fleet, the man of incalculable resource and determination who contributed much to save England, if not Europe, from the grasp of Napoleon. He destroyed every ship that could conceivably help carry the Grande Armée across the Channel. He was as truly the emblem of a new hope and confidence in the British race as was George Washington for the young American nation. In this respect he deserves the Englishman's loyalty and gratitude.

Nelson's gifts to his country lay in his four great defensive sea fights, and in his solicitude for the welfare of the common sailors. Till Nelson appeared, the misnamed "Jolly tars" had been forcibly dragged from the prisons and highways by the press gang and miserably treated aboard ment.

The Hero of Trafalgar

Nelson: the Man, by A. Corbett-Smith. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50 net.

HE IS a bold writer who will attempt to explore the menial, everyday side of a sufficiently knotty problem, for a terrestrial portrait; but when to the usual nautical qualities is added the genius of a Nelson, the prospects of a satisfactory picture are highly uncertain. Perhaps the best to be hoped for is a complete collection of discoverable qualities, from which the reader may discern the original, if he can. Mr. Corbett-Smith is on the whole as successful as might have been expected. And if in his portrait we may fail to trace the lines of the complete Nelson, yet the material itself is interesting, and perhaps we are just as well pleased that the genius remains a genius, a thing without parts or magnitude, entirely inaccessible.

In short, the author is not an unpleasantly penetrating portraitist. He gives his subject credit for some intangible qualities, and, unlike most contemporary biographers, he genuinely admires his hero. This is as it should be. Nelson was the commander in chief of the British fleet, the man of incalculable resource and determination who contributed much to save England, if not Europe, from the grasp of Napoleon. He destroyed every ship that could conceivably help carry the Grande Armée across the Channel. He was as truly the emblem of a new hope and confidence in the British race as was George Washington for the young American nation. In this respect he deserves the Englishman's loyalty and gratitude.

Nelson's gifts to his country lay in his four great defensive sea fights, and in his solicitude for the welfare of the common sailors. Till Nelson appeared, the misnamed "Jolly tars" had been forcibly dragged from the prisons and highways by the press gang and miserably treated aboard ment.

Cat-Portraits
With their attention resolutely set upon singleness and simplicity, they waved their friends good-by and sat down to enjoy their mountains and invite their souls. One result was, obviously, this book.

Mrs. Humphrey longs to dispose of herself of superfluities. With stern denial they closed the greater part of their house and lived in five rooms. They kept no servant. They saw few friends. They had their lights in the evenings they had the lighted lamp, books, blossoming wallflowers, their cats, and the winter without—"the utter quintessence of home."

Woodcut by Zadig of Paul Valéry, Author of "Variety" (Harcourt, Brace).

Tides of the Road

Hawkers and Walkers in Early America, by Richardson Wright. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$4.50.

THE title-page of Mr. Wright's book is a complete review in itself: "Hawkers and Walkers in Early America. Wherein is set forth on Account of Strolling Peddlars, Preachers, Lawyers, Doctors, the Circus, Players, Artists, Dancers, Rivermen, Vendors and Others, from the Beginning to the Civil War. By Richardson Wright, Editor of 'Hawkers and Walkers' in 1846. With 68 illustrations from old Prints." We stop for breath. What can be added to that in the way of summary is unnecessary. It only remains to tell how well Mr. Wright has done his job, and as a matter of bibliographical interest, to indicate where he got his material.

To take the last first, Mr. Wright's book is a complete review in itself: "Hawkers and Walkers in Early America. Wherein is set forth on Account of Strolling Peddlars, Preachers, Lawyers, Doctors, the Circus, Players, Artists, Dancers, Rivermen, Vendors and Others, from the Beginning to the Civil War. By Richardson Wright, Editor of 'Hawkers and Walkers' in 1846. With 68 illustrations from old Prints." We stop for breath. What can be added to that in the way of summary is unnecessary. It only remains to tell how well Mr. Wright has done his job, and as a matter of bibliographical interest, to indicate where he got his material.

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"Quintessence of Home"

WINTERWIS, by Zephine Humphrey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

CHRISTOPHER, cats and mountains, thoughts on neighbors, Vermont roads, and literature. All the pages of Zephine Humphrey's narrative of a winter in northern New England.

It was not a "honeymoon" because Christopher was there, to say nothing of the telephone, an occasional neighbor, and the cats. However, the object of the author and her husband, Christopher, was to have a known artist—in staying in winter through their country home, was to secure solitude in which to write and paint. They had been living dispersedly, were to be, happily but unproductively traveling and meeting the social demands of an active life, and the winter was to be spent, the winter up here, and the summer down there, and meant to little work.

Hence the winter among the mountains, shut away by difficult roads from callers, secure from the tempting invitations of their summer neighbors, who, exclaiming, "What, spend the winter up here!" had packed their trunks in October and fled.

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Senator Glass Speaks Up

An Adventure in Constructive Finance, by Carter Glass. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

SENATOR CARTER GLASS has turned a 100-ton gun upon the somewhat puny defensive work thrown up by Professor Seymour in support of his theory that Colonel House was the true originator and chief champion of the Federal Reserve Act. The way in which "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House" were edited by the Yale professor to whom he committed them has been an object lesson and warning to public men to be careful in the selection of their biographers, for there was little in the letters or papers from Colonel House's own pen which could have aroused the general wide-spread and not altogether unjustified criticism which the book itself brought forth. Professor Seymour's literary method was such that it was difficult to tell whether he was pronouncing his own eulogies upon the Colonel, or whether he was quoting such expressions as would justify the theory that Colonel House was the most egotistical of men. Those who know him best know well that this is in no sense his character, and such persons have deplored the form which was given to his papers by their editor.

One notable error was the effort to ascribe to Colonel House both the parentage of the Federal Reserve Act, and the political advocacy which carried it to success. Neither of these achievements is properly to be credited to the Texas statesman. Senator Glass refers to the assertion as "an astounding pretension," and the phrase is none too strong. If perhaps this book of more than 300 pages seems to be rather heavy artillery to bring to bear upon what is in no sense his character, and the part taken in formulating and defending the Federal Reserve Act by Carter Glass, then a member of the House of Representatives, was

in a constructive direction. Although, in the case of the various parliaments, the date of the last election is given, no indication as to the normal life of the legislature is to be found; this could be remedied without any untoward increase in space. Further, now that currencies seem less subject to violent fluctuation, the monetary unit of each country, together with its par value, and, where possible, the actual rate of exchange, might well be shown. These are small points, however, which in no way alter the fact that the handbook is a boon to the student of international affairs.

A Political Handbook

THE Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., has produced what is at once an interesting experiment and a work of definite value. It is, in effect, the first of what is intended to be a series of periodical surveys of the parliaments, parties and press of Europe. The essential details of the composition of each national legislature, together with the names of the leaders and the office holders, are given clearly yet with admirable economy of words; and an adequate description of party aims and histories is also furnished. In so far as the press is concerned, the names of the principal newspapers, together with those of their owners and editors, and their political affiliations, are all to be found in the publication.

Its value to those who, whether from choice or necessity, require information on such subjects is unquestionable. It is true that some of the information contained may already be found in books of reference; but the handbook possesses the great advantage of being clearly laid out, yielding its facts without a struggle. Moreover, it has the added advantage that an indication of the trend of political thought and event is here blended with fact for perhaps the first time. Wherever, as is inevitable, opinion has had to be erected on fact, foundation and superstructure both appear to be uniformly firm.

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Springfield Now Has Four-Goal Lead

	W	T	L	Goals For	Against
Springfield	1	1	0	5	1
New Haven	0	1	1	1	5

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 30

series for the championship of the Canadian-American League by defeating Springfield last night, 4 to 0. It was the second contest of the four-game series, a series in which total goals will determine the winner. The first game, played at Springfield, resulted in a 5 goals to 1. The third game will be played at New Haven tomorrow night and the final game in this city Saturday.

Springfield outplayed New Haven by a wide margin last night. Coach Frank Carroll's boys waged a brilliant defensive game, and the visitors no great difficulty in peircing the New Haven defense. The Eagles, on the other hand, seemed unable to get their offense going. They had a promising flash in the final period, were quite disappointing.

A crowd of 4752 paid to see the first game of the series for Saturday's match in this city have been sold. Springfield is talking only of hockey.

The Indians scored their first goal in the opening period. Whitey netted a neat shot from Calligher in the second period. Goldsworthy scored after taking a pass from Waite. The third period found the home team leading 3 to 1. Springfield was unassisted when New Haven had two men in the penalty box, and Whitey adding a final goal after a scrimmage.

Calligher scored the only goal. Whitey has now scored three of the six goals obtained in this series.

SPRINGFIELD NEW HAVEN

COWARD DEFEATS LARIGAN
NEW YORK, March 30—T. R. Coward, Yale Club, former United States champion and No. 2 in the national ranking list, won his last tournament of the

Club, 15-10, 15-12, 15-9, in the final round match of the Whitehall Club's annual invitation tournament.

BROOKLYN LETS THREE GO
CLEARWATER, Fla., March 30—Ernest Nistake, outfielder, and pitchers E.

club by Manager Wilbert Robinson of
the Brooklyn National League Baseball
Club.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

India Today

IT IS a commonplace to say that Asia is once more on the move and that Kipling's dictum that East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet, is true no longer. But Asia is not a unity and the process of change is going on at a very different pace in the various parts of the largest continent in the world. Northern Asia is controlled by Bolshevik Russia. Japan is a modern western state. Persia has reverted to an almost medieval absolutism, coupled with the most modern economic and financial methods. Tibet is still in the hands of the lamas. China is in the middle of the turmoil of political reconstruction. Siam is adapting itself to western methods under its traditional forms of government. India, after the excitement of non-cooperation, is moving steadily toward the evolution of a constitutional system of government.

The change which has come over the Indian situation in the last year or two is very remarkable. At one time it seemed as if the dream of those who believed that it would be possible to make the transition from an autocratically governed India to one in which the Indian people had taken control over their own affairs, by constitutional and not by revolutionary means, was doomed to disappointment. The high hopes of the men who had issued the declaration of 1917, drafted the Montagu-Chelmsford report, and drawn up the Constitution of 1919, based on that report, seemed to be destroyed by the queer mixture of fierce antiwesternism and nonviolent pacifism which swept over India as the aftermath of the Great War.

At the elections of 1921 the movement of revolt was at its height. To the exalted and mystical nationalism inspired by Mahatma Gandhi practical considerations seemed of no account. British control must be swept away instantly and without considering what alternative government was to be provided for a country of 325,000,000 people, because the British connection, so it was claimed, was the means whereby the Indian people were being corrupted by the materialism of western capitalism and imperialistic civilization. The method of effecting the separation, however, was not to be the traditional method of violence and rebellion but nonviolent non-cooperation with the Government, so that it should collapse and quietly disappear for want of support. Therefore, the Swarajist Party abstained from the elections of 1921 altogether.

The only result was that the liberal co-operationists were returned and the new darchical Constitution began to function in a normal way. Inasmuch, however, as the Swarajists were by far the most powerful political force in the country it was by no means sure that the new Constitution would become the channel through which the political life of the people would flow. It seemed possible that the Swarajist parties might organize a congress system which might challenge its authority in the land. However, the Government pursued the even tenor of its way and by the time the elections of 1924 were held the Swarajists had been forced to alter their tactics. They were already beginning to lose ground as being impracticable people. So they decided to contest the elections with the object of entering the legislatures and then destroying the Constitution by wrecking it from within. They won a great many seats, but only in Bengal and the central provinces were they able to bring dyarchy to a standstill and force a return to the older autocracy as the only means of carrying on the government.

The recent elections have seen yet another change. Between 1924 and 1927 the prestige of the Swarajist Party rapidly waned, while communal tension between Hindus and Muhammadans rapidly grew. The very ideas about liberty and democracy which had produced the Swarajist movement against the control by Great Britain awakened opposition among the 70,000,000 Muhammadans to the idea of being voted down by the 210,000,000 Hindus and aggravated the traditional feuds between the two religions. And the barren outcome of the Swarajist policy of mere negative obstruction, at a time when India badly needed constructive reform in every department of its life, had alienated popular support from the old extremist policy. Though attempts were made to inaugurate a united and moderate national party for the purposes of the election, they came to nothing.

The elections reflected these facts. The Muhammadans have tended to form a separate group. The Swarajists have inclined more to the position of the Liberals and the Responsive Co-operationists and have even altered their name to that of the Congress Party. The extent of the change may be seen from the fact that since the elections it has been possible to recommence the working of the Constitution, both in Bengal and the central provinces, while the refusal of the Swarajists to accept office is manifestly growing less resolute every day. It now looks as if the method of constitutional progress has definitely triumphed over that of the revolutionary short cut. And this is all the more important because a Parliamentary Commission must proceed to India in 1929 to examine the working of the Reforms Act of 1919 and to advise whether, in the light of actual experience of the working of the Constitution, the time has come when a further advance toward self-government is possible.

For Better Lawyers

AUTHORITATIVE announcement has been made on behalf of Yale University, the spokesman quoted being the acting dean of the College of Law, that no more than one hundred students will be admitted to that department as members of the next first-year class. This statement was made in the course of an address in which the acting dean, Robert Hutchins, deplored the practice of turning out what he declared to be "a flood of poor lawyers," for which he took occasion to call the universities and colleges of the United States to account.

The announced policy is convincingly defended by Mr. Hutchins by reference to the fact that those in charge have been compelled to choose between giving inadequate preparation to large numbers, many of whom would not make creditable members of the bar, and giving the best possible preparation to a smaller number, all of whom should make creditable members of the bar.

Evidently the step has not been taken hastily or without a full appreciation of the results. As to the wisdom of the course announced, it is believed that members of the bar generally will agree that it might well have been resorted to long ago, and by other institutions as well. As to the propriety or advisability of applying similar restrictions to college entrants as a whole, there is likely to be a greater divergence of opinion than as to the apparent necessity of limiting the mass production of so-called specialists who are but inadequately fitted to specialize in the lines chosen.

It may be insisted, perhaps, that the decision reached by Yale has been prompted and encouraged by bar associations in the hope of establishing or perpetuating a professional or cultural monopoly. But there is a deeper and more important significance than would thus be made to appear. No secret is made of the fact that the requirements for admission to the bar have long been too low to insure the high standard which is demanded. The results are observable in almost every court throughout the length and breadth of the land. Graduates from law schools go out into the world with diplomas which certify that they have been taught the theory of the law. At present they are, at least in the larger and more popular colleges, denied actual personal contacts with teachers and lecturers, and are unfamiliar with the rules of practice and procedure.

The lawyer, immediately upon his admission to the bar, becomes, automatically, an officer of the courts in the jurisdiction where he is recognized. His position is one somewhat above that of the lay citizen, his warrant being the supposed possession of superior knowledge and experience. Because of this, the law colleges and law schools are charged with a responsibility which cannot be carelessly regarded or lightly assumed. It is from their graduates that the ranks of members of the bar are filled and replenished. It is a specious evasion for the responsible directors of such institutions to seek to show that a high percentage of those to whom degrees have been awarded never actually engage in the practice of their professions. That argument tends to weaken their contention that instruction should be given to all comers, because it is, as Mr. Hutchins shows, impossible to give highly specialized training to the large classes. The standard of quality can be raised only by limiting the number of those to whom instruction is given.

As to Evacuating Rhineland

IF GERMANY fulfills the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, the allied troops, which are entitled to remain in the German territory of Rhineland, may be withdrawn at an earlier date than 1935. Dr. Stresemann has definitely announced that he intends to ask that this provision of Article 431 shall be operative. He takes the view that Germany has fulfilled the required conditions, and that therefore the maintenance of allied troops in Rhineland is unjustifiable.

In June the whole matter will be discussed in its juridical aspect. Hitherto the chief argument of Germany in favor of evacuation has been the incompatibility of the Locarno Pact with the system of coercion. Now the legal argument is added to the logical arguments. Several precedents, known particularly to France, for evacuation at an earlier date than is laid down by treaty, are cited, and the question is asked, if France and its allies do not retire from Germany, will they not fall under the suspicion that their purpose is not to safeguard their rights under the Treaty, but to disannex, in a certain measure, the Rhineland from the Reich?

There it is, say the Germans, in black and white—the promise that evacuation shall be effected when the conditions are fulfilled. There were two principal conditions. One was that Germany should make reparation; the other was that Germany should conform to the armaments clauses of the Treaty. Now, say the Germans, the Dawes Plan constitutes a settlement of the reparations demands; and the Allies in removing the Interallied Commission of Military Control from Germany acknowledge that its task is completed.

To this, those Frenchmen who oppose evacuation reply that France is satisfied neither on one count nor on the other, for, it is claimed, the Dawes Plan does not insure payments, and as for Germany's disarmament, this is decidedly an open question.

Germany can make effective answers to these affirmations. There cannot be any necessary connection between the full payment of reparations and the occupation of Rhineland. The treaty-makers foresaw as a maximum period of occupation fifteen years. They also foresaw as a minimum period of payments thirty years. In fact, no time limit is fixed for German payments, and if they are, as the French urge, linked with French payments to the United States and England, they must extend over a period of sixty-two years. Surely there is no question of keeping troops in Rhineland for sixty, or even thirty years, and therefore there can be no possible connection between occupation and actual payments. The acceptance by both sides of the Dawes Plan, is from the viewpoint of occupation, a sufficient settlement. As for disarmament, it is idle to quibble about the strict fulfillment of the allied conditions. It is surely enough that for practical purposes control has ceased, and Germany has been admitted into the League of Nations, after an acknowledgment that it is no longer recalcitrant. This admission implies that Germany has placed itself in conformity with the Treaty.

There is still another objection raised by France. While it is true that the Allies recognize the possibility of an earlier evacuation, they do not pledge themselves to retire, and another article of the Treaty specifically gives to France the right to stay until it is thoroughly satisfied of its security. Frenchmen have even stated publicly that under this article France

might, if it pleased, remain forever. How is France to be satisfied of its security? Originally there was a Triple Pact by which France was assured of American and English help in the event of a German aggression. That pact was never ratified. Therefore France must find other guarantees, and the greatest guarantee against a Franco-German war is an allied army in Rhineland.

In such a dialogue Germany could properly retort that the Locarno Pact, which contains a promise of territorial integrity, gives France everything it asks. In addition to the Locarno Pact, there is the general insurance against war of the League of Nations. There is the unilateral disarmament of Germany, while France has an immense army. There are the special engagements of England, and there are the special treaties which France, perhaps contrary to the Covenant, has entered into with the central European nations. What more, then, does France require?

France, after eight years of peace, suddenly discovers that its eastern frontiers—which Germany has undertaken to respect—need protection; and M. Painlevé has announced that he must build fresh fortresses along the frontier. The army must also be reorganized, and indeed preparations made for the eventual mobilization of the whole nation—men, women and children, raw materials, factories and capital. This calls for considerable time, and evacuation must be postponed until these precautions are complete.

If France wishes to stay in Rhineland, doubtless all kinds of arguments can be found. But they are not convincing. They give the impression of insincerity. They appear to be excuses and pretexts. Juridically as well as politically, Germany appears to have reason on its side, and against this combination of legality and logic France would be ill-advised to protest. The probability is that France will not protest, unduly, and that evacuation will, before the year is out, be an accomplished fact.

Putting Distilleries to Good Use

IN THE Massachusetts Issue, published by the Anti-Saloon League of the State, is an article republished from the Inspection News, Retail Credit Company, and written by M. E. Wetherbee, manager, Peoria, Ill. It is entitled "Distilleries Give Place to Bigger Industries," and covers a subject that must give those who are open to conviction on the prohibition question reason to pause. When the Volstead Act was passed, one reads, it meant a step toward the realization of an ideal, but for the city of Peoria it threatened industrial extinction. For that city was, at one time, the second largest distilling center in the United States. Hence when prohibition went into effect the principal industry of the city was that of making liquor.

The immediate results of the reform were not unexpected. Large numbers of men were thrown out of employment and families started to move away from the city. Hence the outlook did not appear very bright, for from this city which had been enjoying prosperity the source of that prosperity had apparently been taken away overnight. It is more than welcome news, therefore, that Peoria has come out of its predicament a bigger and a better city than it ever was, and the transformation came about in just the way that often the way out of difficulties can be accomplished: by making use of what was immediately at hand.

On the sites of the old distilleries, therefore, are now found new industries, and some of them bid fair to become the largest in the section of Illinois in which Peoria is situated. Thus one distillery has become a prosperous milling company, another a company manufacturing solvents, and others concerns making oil products, oxygen, acetylene, and so on. All of them, moreover, are doing a large business, and the majority of them a far larger one than was the case in the fabled "good old days." But here is perhaps the most significant statement of all, published as the concluding paragraph of the article in question:

I am able to see a difference in the appearance of the people since I came here two years ago. They dress better, they look happier, more alert and more "cliffed," if you will. And those thinking people of the city are glad that prohibition came along, made them give up their principal industry, but also made them find something to replace it so that now they can say, not "Peoria, distilling center," but "Peoria, industrial center."

Random Ramblings

A London dispatch says that suits of tomato red, sunshine yellow, and raisin purple will be worn by the well-dressed Englishman this year "if the recommendations of the National Federation of Merchant Tailors are accepted by the public." How much depends on that little word "if" sometimes.

Money on tougher paper has been gradually put into circulation in the United States during the past year, till at present all money issued is of this type. Have you noticed yours was lasting any longer?

An "old" violin was recently discovered with three strips of paper inside. These labels read: "Antonius Stradivarius, Cremona," "Faciebat Anno 1720," and "Czechoslovakia." Oh, fiddle.

First editor: "I think some of those 'Ask me another' questions are silly."
Second editor: "I can't answer many of them either."

Wouldn't it help if European nations changed the title of the Minister of War to that of Minister of Peace?

When it comes to concrete highways motorists have no objection to having a hard road to travel.

Does anyone recall the time when little girls used to play at being grown up by wearing long dresses?

Keeping one's nose to the grindstone should at least keep it from turning up.

Not long now before tulips in the garden will be pointing at the sun.

Is it libelous to refer to a seed catalog as "spring fiction"?

Golf greens will soon be full of green golfers.

Ha, ha, Minnehaha.

"Encouraging" the British Film Industry

By THOMAS CADETT

[Mr. Cadett of the London Times is the first holder of the Junior Walter Hines Page Newspaper Fellowship, which provides for a year of travel in the United States. Mr. Cadett is contributing a series of articles to The Christian Science Monitor during his stay in Boston.]

ACCORDING to an Associated Press message which appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on Wednesday last, the British House of Commons has passed, in the second reading, a bill which seeks to encourage British "movie" houses to exhibit a set proportion of British-made films. It is not quite clear whether the "encouragement" referred to in the message is to be expressed in terms of legal command, or mere cajolery; but the measure is symptomatic of a new public attitude toward an undoubted fact—the fact that for a considerable time the American producer has completely and effectively monopolized the British, and, indeed, the imperial market.

The truth of such an assertion, if it were not borne out by the fact that legislation has apparently become necessary, would be amply proved in the figures accessible. Something over 90 per cent of the total of films shown in Great Britain are of American origin; of the remainder, France, Germany and Italy take their fair share. Indeed, it may fairly be said that, from the producing point of view, the British film industry has for some time been nonexistent.

Many reasons for this condition have been adduced, some of them more convincing than others. It has been said, with a certain amount of justice, that where Hollywood counts more easily its sunless days, we in England find a cloudless sky a matter for some self-congratulation. In some measure, the climatic dice are undoubtedly loaded against us.

On the other hand, films are by no means entirely composed of exterior scenes, and at best this reason can only be auxiliary and partial, more especially as American producers do not hesitate to film scenes on the continent of Europe, which at least is as accessible to us as to them. Lack of capital is another explanation frequently given.

This is considerably nearer to the main cause, and actually involves it. It involves, moreover, a vicious circle of considerable importance. British capitalists lacked the imagination or the courage to go on spending their money, and British films consequently suffered in quality and quantity; and as the films were bad and remained so for the cause just stated, capital became even more wary.

The final straggle of the British producing industry was caused by American competition. In other words, to state the matter very plainly and simply, your films were better than ours. It was a fair fight in most respects, and the weaker went to the wall, as is practically always the case. It is not intended here to discuss in detail the comparative technical or artistic qualities of the British and American producer. That is a matter of diverse opinion, one which may well be left to the mass of experts, each of whom has in the past seemed to assign different reasons for a fixed result. The essential fact is that the British public preferred American films.

Once the monopoly was established, however, the condition was not merely static. The longer it continued, the stronger it became, while the chances of a British recovery became steadily less. In the first place, the increasing prosperity of Hollywood naturally meant that more money was available for further extension of the industry.

This extension did not simply signify that more lavish and exotic productions could be launched; there was the additional very serious factor that the American industry, with the vast wealth at its command, could and did draw the cream of literary, dramatic and directorial talent of the world, including Great Britain, into its service. It was, in other words, at once our gain and our loss. The position was, and is, acute. The longer its duration, the more difficult the remedy.

Nobody wishes to deprive the British public of what it wants. There are, nevertheless, certain aspects of the existing monopoly that deserve attention. Some are curious, some amusing, and some actually harmful, more especially

in the imperial sense. It is, for example, a droll business that many British people, more especially the children and members of the working classes, should be more conversant with certain phases of American life than of that of their own Nation.

There is no great tinge of exaggeration in the statement that many British children would derive scarcely more novelty from landing in New York than from a visit to Westminster Abbey. Long before the magnificent skyline of Manhattan stood toward the horizon, its towers would have been flashed on the screen before their eyes. Incidentally, though it is rather your own business as to how you represent yourselves, American life is not always shown in its more desirable phases.

Most curious of all, however, is the fact that very often the British child has to depend upon American interpretation for its knowledge of the activities of the leisured classes among its own people. There is a certain responsibility involved, as well at once become apparent when it is pointed out that social unrest is apt to thrive upon scenes that show the male members of the gilded aristocracy breakfasting in evening dress vis-à-vis their tiara-laden consorts.

But by far the most disquieting effect is to be found beyond the seas. Notably in India, productions are shown which bring the white men into dangerous, as well as undesired contempt and ridicule. In the first place, the Indian tends to accept what he is told absolutely literally, and what the Occidental would discount as exaggeration for the sake of drama he gets down to the discredit of his rulers; for, in the second place, he reckles little of nationalities. Seeing white men upon the screen, he associates them immediately with his rulers. Not, of course, that it would be fair to take the film as characteristic of American life; but if one is to be libeled, one prefers to do it oneself.

It is more than probable that the British revolt against this celluloid imperialism has been hastened by the tactics of some producers. For a long time there have been complaints against the "block-booking" system, by which, in order to secure a picture that he does want, the renter must take many that he does not want, often before they have even been produced. That is not merely greedy; to be frank, it is also iniquitous.

There will very naturally be considerable discussion, both at home and abroad, as to the advisability of the proposed legislation. Any expression of opinion can only be personal, and it must hinge upon the individual conception of the film.

There may be many who regard film production as an art. So it is. The supporters of this view may contend with a great deal of justice that a nation has come to a pretty pass when it legislates against art, imposing national barriers upon so essentially an international cultural expression. As well, they will say, place an embargo upon the works of foreign painters or novelists.

Some, on the other hand, will contend that it is a business, an industry. So it is. The place that it holds in the American industrial scene is surely convincing enough. On the strength of this unquestionable premise, the land of tariffs can hardly grumble as a dose of its own medicine.

Somewhere between the two extremes lies the truth. It is at once a branch of the arts—though all is not art that comes from Hollywood—and a gigantic industry. If the one certain British virtue, the genius for compromise, has not yet disappeared, it is yet possible that we will do justice to ourselves without harm to others. One thing at least is certain: it may be possible to revive the industry by legislative measures and place it on a firm footing, and there is every hope of it; but sooner or later it will have to fend for itself. Then, if our films are as good as yours, or better, they will continue; if not, it is a waste of good time and money.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for any statements made. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Necessities" in American Homes

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent issue of the MONITOR included an article entitled, "Workshop of American Homes Found Lacking in Necessities." It told of the results of the home equipment survey made by the members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as told to the first American Homes Congress in convention at Des Moines, Ia.

I wonder if the people who listened to the addresses at that meeting really know the conditions in the majority of rural and a great many urban homes.

I have lived in both, and know something of the struggle that is going on to make ends meet. To be sure, a great many have automobiles, and that is as it should be. I know women who would never get outside their own yards if there was not a Ford at their command. It is more to these women than anything else could be. They can get out and see something of the country in which they live. I agree that the "necessities" advocated at that meeting are very helpful, but how are these people to obtain them by mortgaging their homes? And as to the furnishing of one room for \$600, that borders on the impossible. Such an amount represents the value of all the furniture in most of such homes as are referred to. F. W. SANFORD, Palisade, Minn.

"The Correction of Child Lawbreakers"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled "The Correction of Child Lawbreakers" suggests that I should call to your attention and that of your readers again the fact that a way has been found by which crime can be checked so early in child life that at the age from fifteen to twenty there will be practically no cases for Judge Whitaker's court.

Statistics show that about 2 per cent of the entire population of the United States are thieves, highway robbers and other criminals—about 2,400,000. There are 65,000 forgers in the United States. Fifty-one per cent of these are college graduates. Apparently, 2 per cent of the boys throughout the country will break the windows in vacant houses, will steal fruit and tools from their neighbors, will deface walls and do other things of a criminal tendency. Ninety-eight per cent of the little girls and boys instinctively try to stop the 2 per cent.

There is only one way that occurs to them—to tell some older person. Throughout the United States and Canada, the British Isles and Europe, throughout Asia, and apparently the rest of the world, as a rule there is but one result. The child who "tells" is punished with a frown, and denounced as "a tattletale and sneak," and told to tell on himself but not on others. This stupid, criminal phrase protects and develops the stream of 2 per cent that starts in early childhood, flows uninterrupted, by reason of this false belief, through childhood, youth and adult life and empties into the prisons and the great reservoir of 2,400,000 adult criminals.

Just as soon as American citizenship is offered to the pupils of a school, by means of the method of child-citizenship in school republics, the children who are in the stream of 2 per cent of the criminally inclined instantly come out of that stream and accept the responsibilities of true and loyal American citizenship, and are more insistent than the others that the laws shall be obeyed. They are generally especially energetic, and use their energy of thought and action for the general good. Thus the stream of crime is checked.

Is it not worth while that editors and all others who have any sympathy for the children of America and the rest of the world should wake up to these facts and do what may be in their power to support this work of organizing school republics and help in its development? For the United States Government I have put the school

republic in operation in some thousands of schoolrooms. The Japanese Government, Argentina and a number of other governments have authorized the use of the method in their schools. They have authorized but not required it, except Argentina and Cuba. Gen. Leonard Wood had me put it into operation in all the schools of Cuba, and Argentina, having used it for four years in a number of schools, adopted it for use in all her schools, in 1908. We can take it any place in the world, with its practice of the Golden Rule. It is scarcely anything more than a question of money for clerical work, printed matter and postage. WILSON L. GILL.

"On Being Someone Else"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the MONITOR recently there appeared on the editorial page an article entitled "On Being Someone Else," by V. S. P. In it occur these statements: "I hear an actress has been saying she spends so much of her time being other people that she has no time to be herself. . . . Their self-expression (actors and actresses) is found to be self-suppression."

This reminds me of a satire in verse by Leo Heller, recently published in *Deutsch-Amerika*, which follows in translation:

PLAY-ACTING

The part which just was given you to cover,
Requires special gifts for changing over.
The jollity, your natural inclination,
Must be displaced by grief in tribulation.
Your famous laughter cannot get a showing.
The author here demands that tears be flowing.
In dress and make-up I need hardly mention,
The heroine's type must get correct attention.
Nor does your short blond hair fit in this role.
I beg you wear long braids of hair as black as coal.
Dark rouge will mark upon you sorrow's strains;
To stress this evidence please spare no pains.
With diligence I know you can well play this part;
Remember, to be natural remains the highest art.

ELIZABETH M. CORDEEN.

Muskogee, Okla.

"The Art of Being What You Are"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with great pleasure the article in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on "The Art of Being What You Are." There may be many readers of your paper who have spent holidays with the Co-operative Holiday Association, or the Holiday Fellowship, in the British Isles. Members holidaying at these centers always sing songs when tramping the countryside. When making reservations each member is provided with the "Green Song Book," which contains such numbers as: "For the strength of the hills we bless Thee," "The Mountaineer's Song," "The Moorland Breeze," "The Tramp's Song," "Camping Song," "Flowers of the Wild Wood," "The Ash Grove," "Let the hills resound," and, finally, "Adieu."

The holidays provided by these associations are doing much toward teaching city folk to love the countryside, and paper and refuse are never found in the wake of these tramps. I. J. CHATTERLEY, Toronto, Ont.

Less Drinking in Chicago

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a Chicago street car conductor, let me say in my opinion that the Eighteenth Amendment is a good thing. One of our worst twenty-four hours in the year in saloon days was St. Patrick's Day, March 17; but on that day this year I was working my run during the afternoon and evening, and did not see a person who was under the influence of liquor. R. A. W., Chicago, Ill.